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INIQUITY CHOSEN, TO ESCAPE AFFLICTION,

And the consequences of such choice

sourse by Rev. Dr. Cheever, at the Anniverary of the Church Anti-Slavery Society.

[Concluded.]

We have traced the policy of President Lincoln in respect to the salvation of the country, as a choice of iniquity rather than affliction, in this thing, namely, that considering it an affliction to interfere against slavery, considering it a violation of his oath to support the Constitution, and desirous to spare slavery, if possible, and at the same time to save the country, he chose to refrain from striking slavery; chose also to offer the continuance of slavery, provided the rebel States would agree to maintain the Union on that ground. He offered to conirm and perpetuate slavery in the rebel States, if these States would, on that condition, for the ake of retaining their slavery, come back into the Union. To take away all doubt in regard this matter, he has recently affirmed, in the most explicit terms, that that was his offer. He sumed the power over three millions of the ubjects of the United States Government, to ertain States: the power and authority to r the ownership of the rebel States, as the rchase of their return into the Union.

This was an exercise of power, and an offer security in the ownership of human beings the records of mankind. It was an offer pledging the whole power of a Republica Govsument to hold down in slavery three millions ion the States that had rebelled for the sake

But the offer faled; the bribe was rejected; d, though it sood three months before a gazag world, without protestation against it by overnment or people, the spectacle of the hief Magitrate offering at public auction, for bel buyrs, more millions of human beings as himself hindered. lattels than the King of Dahomey ever preended o own. The President gave the rebels heir lection, to use his own language, either kep them as slaves, under guarantee of the sted States Government, as its friends, or to Outlinging its enemies. They chose to continue rebellion, and President Lincoln was thus leased from his pledge to keep their slaves or them in slavery, and felt himself at liberty, he cho-e, to set the slaves free, if the salvaon of the Union required it. But only on adispensable necessity, only under the comalsion of ultimate and absolute necessity; and of this he was himself to be the judge. He was determine, and he only, when the country should have come near enough to absolute perlition, to be saved by the measure of emancipation, when the country should itself be so sure of destruction without emancipation, that it would be lawful and right, as a military necessity, to save it by the destruction of sla-

It was assumed that the destruction of slavery was sure to save it. President Lincoln could behold with indifference, with entire freead the desolation of war, up to the last verge dom. frain, because conscious that, at any moment, could step in, and avoid the ruin by striking

of the country, up to the point of indispensable necessity for salvation, before relinquishing the plan of saving slavery and the Union together. Not till the last agony would be interpose.

Now no mortal could have been justified in deferring the act of salvation to any future yet held as slaves. measure, or moment, unless he knew absolutely the time when, and the certainty of success. He could not be justified in refusing to use this reserved and mighty power one instant. But not to interfere, and that necessity alone would permit him to obey God and deliver the country, for that the moral consideration of an eath bound him not to act from the moral consideration of justice, but only from necessity. He must therefore know absolutely what that nothousand men must be sacrificed first, and how aside. many of the nine hells of rebellion and war the nation must be dragged through.

transcendent demoralization, ruin and horror of desolation was going on.) that the indispensable necessity would come. At length it came, and he was compelled to choose ; but behold. it is no necessity at all, nor, in his judgment, any certainty, but merely an uncertain balancing of hopes and fears.

He says distinctly "in choosing it, I hoped not entirely confident." It seems then, that he had been suffering the ruin of the country to go on, upon the plea that he was waiting for the necessity to save it, by a measure from which after all he only hoped for greater gain than loss, and that this hope of greater gain than loss released him from his oath, and permitted him country, by delivering the enslaved, and employing colored soldiers.

He breaks his oath not from necessity, but simply to try an experiment, declaring at the will succeed. On the whole, after a year of trial, he thinks there is more gain than loss, " a soldiers, seamen and laborers.'

And in the years through which he fought against the experiment, a loss of more than three hundred thousand, from the time when old and offer them as slaves in perpetuity to he first forbade this measure, and on account of his forbidding it, because he did not then treatment of the colored race by ourselves, this greater gain than loss, although he

And this is the statesman whom it is prolits objects, in order to buy back from rebel- posed to elect for the next Presidential term! Now even in regard to this claim of doubtful gain, it is not the proclamation of emancipation that has gained the gain, but the deferring and t one single Sute accepted it. It was scorn- refusing of emancipation that has prevented the gain from having been doubled long before. All that the proclamation set free were freed by acts of Congress, long before the proclamation, the operation of which acts the President

And it is publicly averred the Proclamation made more slaves than it freed, and that there is not a single solitary black man in the Federal service, who might not have been in it, even if this deceptive proclamation of emancipation on the hazard of their being emancipated, on had never been issued. It is under acts of Congress, and not under the proclamation, that black men are now employed as soldiers and laborers. If the President had not forbidden Fremont and others to carry into execution those acts, instead of a hundred and thirty thousand, we should have had five hundred thousand; we should have had all free, and as many as we chose for soldiers.

And it is quite certain that more persons are kept in slavery by the President, in violation of the acts of Congress, than have ever obtained their freedom under his proclamation. In fact the proclamation gave freedom to almost none, because the President himself voluntarily excepted from its operation nearly all the territory of which we had gained possession, consequently himself established slavery in all that territory. The entire State of Tennessee understood that in ordinary civil administrawas excepted, so that there the President established slavery by his own choice, where, by iom from anxiety, the success of the rebellion acts of Congress there would have been free-

Just so in Louisiana, the President denoer ately re-established slavery in the heart of that sty the experiment of sparing slavery, the threfore felt at liberty the experiment of sparing slavery, the constitution of the consti Just-so in Louisiana, the President deliberdearour to save slavery, up to the last limit and abolished it only from necessity. It is did he not indulge his nature? Because he swindling the Government.

of forbearance, up to the very verge of the ruin positively affirmed that the existing acts of says, he waited for indispensable necessity. fully carried out, would liberate many persons

of the voluntary continuance of so many out- he is naturally anti-slavery, and believes if rages against the black race, never, in a single instance, punished by the President, notwithstand. not only believed that he ought not to interhe does it on the plea, that an oath bound him ing the law of Congress for the punishment of fere against slavery, but had no inclination so those who should be found guilty of returning to do. blacks to slavery. These acts of wickedness were known and consided at, and have been sustained, up to the present hour, and men guilty of them have been favored and retained in office, while men opposing them, and en- January 1863, he finds the indispensable necescessity is, when it comes; how many hundred deavouring to execute freedom have been set sity

The claim, the hunt, the capture of slaves, by United States officers, have been known, in He says he believed, (all the while that this Tennessee, in Kentucky, and in other States, and permitted with impunity. The iniquity of kidnapping has been going on with such perfeet impunity and success in Kentucky, that it has been publicly announced, and not contradicted, that several thousand annually have been thus made slaves since the rebellion; but the President, who considered it necessary publicly to apologize to the Governor of Kentucky, for for greater gain than loss; but of this I was his Emancipation proclamation, has never ever so much as protested against the enslavement of free citizens of the United States by Kentucky.

And as to acts in which the whole government are part and parcel in the oppression, take the case of that noble colored regiment of New Orleans who volunteered in 48 hours, and saved the department, serving 40 days, being to break the Constitution, in order to save the promised the same pay and rations as other soldiers, but when the time of payment came, instead of gratitude, or bounty, or bare justice, the wages of each soldier were cut down to 7 dollars a month, and each was charged a high very same time that he is doubtful whether it price for his uniform, and brought in debt to the government \$6.97 each, or more than 7,000 dollars for the whole regiment. They were gain of quite a hundred and thirty thousand men of business, in various commercial and industrial pursuits, which they abandoned at considerable cost, and were rewarded for this service by being ordered to pay, each, the sum of six dollars and ninety-seven cents!

It is this contemptuous, fraudful, and unjust belare them slaves, and to bold them as such, think it an indispensable necessity. While the cruel practise by ourselves, of the declaration country was being ruined, he was balancing in our tribunal of justice, that black man have between the necessities of breaking his oath | no rights that white men are bound to respect, and the Constitution, by emancipation, or as he that has produced the savage treatment of our says, of surrendering the Union and the Con- colored soldiers by the enemy. If we rob them s property on the part of the Chief Magistrate | stitution by not emancipating. He chose to | ourselves, what can be thought strange if the a so called Christian nation, unprecedented break his oath and the Constitution, hoping for confederate pirates think it right to hang

If we take away from them the right of voting, the Confederates may naturally take away the right of living. If we take away from them those rights, without which we say that for ourselves, life is not endurable, what wonder if the Confederates take away their life? Certainly, if we do not respect the right of humanity in them, we cannot blame our enemies for not doing it. We ourselves are responsible for their massacre.

The friends of freedom abroad look on with amazement at such presumption and folly. Depend upon it," says Gen. T. Perronet Thompson of England, " the Ruler of the Universe has not sent men into the world to amuse himself with playing bo-peep with opportunities after this sort. Life is a state of rugged trial, and happy are they who are able to struggle, and having done all, to stand. No man, in giving account of his stewardship, will be allowed to say, I would have done better, if I had only been sure it was time to bestir my-

"Tens of thousands more, have just been sacrificed to the Moloch of non-necessity. A grisly king he has been to America; and it is a question how much more of him there is to be yet."

But after all this, we have the avowal from him that his oath was binding only in a time of peace and of ordinary civil administration. In a time of war he was clothed with new powers which his oath did not restrict. He declares that in swearing to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, he tion this oath "ever forbade him to practically indulge his primary abstract judgment on the subject of slavery." But military necessity released him, and set him at liberty to set the slaves at liberty, if he thought best.

Congress, without the proclamation, would And yet he declares that so far from having have freed nearly every slave who has as yet any knowledge of such necessity, he only acquired freedom in Louisiana, Arkansas, Mis- hoped for greater gain than loss. Down to the sissippi and Alabama, and those acts, if faith 1st of January 1863, it was an indispensable necessity for him to keep his oath of not interfering against slavery. Down to that date the Besides all this, we are laden with the guilt assertion in his Inaugural stands, that although slavery be not wrong, nothing is wrong, he yet

> Down to that date, he let the slaughter of rebellion and war go on, as not being indispensably necessary to be ended for the salvation of the country by emancipation. But in

He, then, ALONE is responsible for all the precious slaughter, unless he absolutely knew that that necessity did not exist before. But he confesses that he neither knows when it began, nor any element of certainty about it, nor whether it now exists, only hoping for greater gain than loss. The choice of continuing that war and slaughter on such confusion of moral obliquities involves a moral responsibility and guilt that God only can measure.

But all these frightful results are consequent on cutting loose from God and justice, and making expediency instead of righteous principle, the rule. Such a man pretends to be controlled by events, and offers that, as an excuse for the reluctant act of justice, when at length he is compelled to perform it. But if he had allowed righteous events to control him, we should have been saved; but he chose to be controlled by the unrighteous, and to nullify and control the righteous. The emancipation proclamations of Fremont, Hunter and Cameron were events; but the President could control those events, by his own will, in the interest of slavery, to spare slavery.

The protest of Kentucky against emancipation, and the requisition of Kentucky upon the President to nullify the proclamation of emancipation by Frement, was an event; a very notable event; but the President chose to be controlled by that event, instead of controlling The proclamation of General Hunter was an event; but instead of being controlled by that, President Lincoln was so determined instantly to control it, to nullify it, that without waiting for any official information that it had been issued, but taking the reports in the newspapers as his authority, he sat down at once and wrote to General Hunter a revocation of the proclamation of freedom, on the ground that it would injure the cause of the Union, and exasperate our Southern friends. He did larger than it was, while they would like to not wait for indispensable necessity to strike at make it appear that its primary object was fooden but struck at the instant in behalf of the defeat of Mr. Lincoln, without regard to slavery, controlled events in behalf of slavery. But the ultimate necessity must be waited for, and the country all but ruined, before he would

And this is the politician for whom Christian men and anti-slavery men are invited and commanded to vote for the next President. We are informed that even the attempt to offer another candidate is a species of treason against this man's claims!

As Christian men, our allegiance to God, and justice and humanity, binds us, at God's command, to seek for a man as our ruler, " who will execute justice, and seek the truth," and who will stand for us against the oppression of the stranger. We have our instructions from Jehovah, and must obey them. "He that ruleth over men MUST BE JUST, ruling in the fear of God." We are therefore bound to refrain from putting into power a man who disavows justice, except under compulsion, and who makes expediency, which is proverbially "the tyrant's plea," his sole rule of action. Our controlling rule is God and his will; not events. and our construction of them. Trusting in God, we demand justice, without respect to persons, for the colored race, as well as the white race. We demand freedom for all, and the equal right of representation, grounded only on the ability to read and write. We will never give our vote for the man who attempted to bribe the most savage rebellion ever known on earth, by offering to the will of the rebels the very barbarism in behalf of which they rebelled, the perpetual ownership of three millions of our fellow citizens as slaves. God forbid that we should show ourselves accessory, even after the fact, to such an ineradicable shame and crime!

THE PRESS ON THE PRESI-DENCY.

We devote a liberal space, this week, to the utterances of the press in relation to the Presidential election.

> From the American Baptist of June 7. The Radical Democracy.

A very important movement has been made during the past week, in the nomination, by the Cleveland Convention, of Gen. John C. Fremont for the Presidency, and Gen. John Cochrane for Vice President. The union of two men of such antecedents, has created not a little surprise. Gen. Cochrane was a Breck-portide Depresent and of course favorable to euridge Democrat, and, of course, favorable to the perpetuation of slavery, but the rebellion has converted him, as it has done Butler and others, to the doctrine of abolition. It was probably thought that by placing on the ticket one who had been so prominent a Democrat, there would be a greater chance of securing Democratic votes. This ticket, as it is the Democratic votes. This ticket, as it is the first in time, so in anti-slavery principle it is probably in advance of any other that will be presented to the country. The platform is well laid, and such as nearly every loyal anti-slavery man will readily endorse. It now remains to be seen whether the Baltimore Convention will offer as good a platform, and candidates equally approved. It is already stated that the Baltimore platform will be much more radical, on account of the Cleveland action, than it would have been otherwise. If so the than it would have been otherwise. If so, the Convention at Cleveland will have produced at least one good result. The following is the platform adopted as the basis of the "Radical Democracy:"

After copying the platform, the editor pro-

From three hundred and fifty to four hundred delegates were present, and the action of the Convention was very unanimous. Sixteen States were represented. Λ letter was read from Wendell Phillips, commenting, in strong terms, on the dangerous policy of our rulers, in the matter of reconstruction. Mr. Phillips believes that unless colored men are allowed a voice in the reconstruction and government of the revolted States, there is prospect of a restoration of peace, for many

Of Gen. Fremont's letter of acceptance, the

American Baptist says,
It is an able exposition of true principles, and is, like all his writings, frank, clear, and straight to the purpose. He expresses his restraight to the purpose. He expresses his re-luctance to separate from the Republican par-ty, and would still prefer to join them in elect-ing another man, if they will select one of rad-ical principles, but he cannot be an approver or a participator in the acts of the present

From the State League, (Syracuse, N. Y.) The Cleveland Convention.

Having been present at this Convention, we are prepared to speak of it from our own knowledge and observation. Both the Democratic and Republican papers misrepresent it. the support of any fixed principles.

The Republicans, on the other hand, speak of it as "a fizzle," "an abortion," &c., and put the movement to the credit of "a few crazy-

headed fanatics and strong-minded wome So far as lying is concerned, the Republicans show themselves fully equal to the Copperheads. A more infamous concection of falsehoods and misrepresentations were never penned by a malignant Copperhead against Union men, than the article copied into the Journal of this city, on Saturday last, from the Journal of this city, on Saturday last, from the Rochester Democrat, headed "The Cleveland Malcontents." That portion of the Republican party composed of old pro-slavery Whigs, embrace some of the most unprincipled politiciaus in the Union. They remember their old hatred of Radicals and Abolitionists, and we doubt not would be as ready now to lead

mobs against them as formerly.

But to return—the Cleveland Convention, of course, was not as large as a Convention of a party having control of the government pa-tronage, with its tens of thousands of office-holders, intent on keeping their places of power and profit, with as many more earnestly desiring to possess them. Both of these class ses always throng such Conventions, to show

their zeal for their party.

It was however, as large as could reasonably be expected. It had representatives from nearly all the Union States, and was composed of earnest, determined men, of talents that would not suffer by comparison with those of any other Convention of the kind. It was harmonious in its operations, agree

ing in its resolutions, and in the platform that was adopted. The only difference in opinion seemed to be in the policy of making a nomination now, or of deferring it till September. Those for adjourning the Convention were favorable to the nomination of Gen. Grant, believing him as radical as Gen. Fremont, and as certain to secure the entire destruction of slavery, and effect the needed reforms in the management of governmental affairs, with a fairer prospect of an election. But the friends of Fremont, and of an immediate nomination were overwhelmingly in the majority-only nine standing up to sustain the motion for a postponement. Col. Moss, of Missouri, a fine

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inated for Vice President.

From the same.

We find the following in the Syracuse Journal, copied from the Springfield Republican in relation to the Cleveland Convention:

"William Good ell, a veteran radical, who does not believe in obeying constitutions or laws that he does not consider right, objected to the second resolu-tion, which asserted that the constitution and laws must be observed and obeyed. He knew the majority of the convention did not believe any such thing, and he wanted this resolution ended, so as to tell the truth. But this res olation was wanted as a sop to the Democratic element, and brother Goodell's simplicity about the truth was laughed at, and voted down These slight obstacles having been brushed away, the resolutions were adopted in mass

There is not a color of truth in this state

There was no objection to the second rese Iution, by Mr. Goodell or any one else. It

passed manimously.

Mr. Goodell did object to the correctness of the phrasedogy of the fifth resolution, "that the Rebellion has destroyed slavery," as not literally true, there now being three ind-lions held as slaves in the United States. He proposed to amenal it by substituting those posed to amend it by substituting these rds, "That slavery, the motive cause of the ellion, must be destroyed."

there not other men equally honest, and far more capable?

One of the most radical errors on Mr. Linrebellion, must be destroyed."

This amendment was not considered important, and it being late, and the Convention impatient, it was voted down. If no person had interfered to discuss it, and thus take up time. but Mr. Goodell, who simply proposed it with a very few reasons, it would have been adopted. So much for this lie.

To this statement of the League, it should be added that, in the same connexion, Mr. Goodell, so far from objecting to the resolution pledging obedience to the Constitution, main tained that the Constitution is so thoroughly anti-slavery, that it needs not the proposed

From a Correspondent of the Cincinnati Na

The Radical Convention.

CLEVELAND, O., June 1, 1864. Mr. Epiron:—The new party of Radical Democrats have adopted a platform which is a model of perfection as a political document, covering so many important points in such a terse and "not to be misunderstool" style, which will of itself commend it to all thinking. loyal men; and the choice of the ticket is equally shrewd and consistent with the action of the party in their adoption of such a platradical, earnest, able men which is but saying what all the Unionists know already; and by fall it will be seen that the 31st of May was a day well spent by a large number of patriots at Cleveland, in bringing a new party into being. Strange sight it was, to see Parker Pillsbury

and War Democrats in harmony over the same platform. This war has made all honest men of one mind, in regard to the principles enunciated by this platform. The Administration party had their prouts have to see the party had their prosts in the sea the star-heads" work it, and endeavored to thwart their efforts to undo Mr. Lincoln. The question is mooted, If this movement has no significance, why so much opposition to it? The "shoddy influence is very much down in the mouth, since yesterday. Several of them attempted

to run General Grant into notice as a fit man for this Convention to nominate. It would not seen in that light by the immense majority in favor of Fremont as the man who is fit per-

son to lead a new party in the great and im-portant work before it.

It will be remembered by all, that in the first history of our country, two of our Presidents were made so, just in this manner, by the spontaneous uprising of the people, in nominating their candidate against the ordinary mode of procedure of packed conventions. Jackson and Taylor were, in their day, both the champions of the people against the ticians, and by them, in turn, were sustained ticians, and by them, in turn, were sustained the people against the people aga the champions of the people against the poliand elevated to the Presidential Chair. will it be in the case of the ticket of the Peonle's Convention, which so unanimously gave irth to a party so significantly named yesterday. Contractors and all the "ins" of the nation can not rule this nation the next four is a fixed fact -so say many of those who helped to elevate Lincoln to his present

If the Baltimore Convention is wise, they will stop and think, ere they madly rush ruin, in crowding a man who is distasteful to so many, because he persists in keeping so many about him whom the people despise. Who says anything kind of Halleck, Seward. Blair, and Stanton, and yet they rule this great people, contrary to their desire, and "Honest Oid Abe" says they shall. The way to end this state of things is to place a new manager at the head of affairs at Washington. Is it safe to allow any man a longer term than fouryears as President? The American people always have felt (except in a few instances) that the "one term" principle was the best for the interests of the nation. The Monroe doctrine will be always maintained by all true patriots. Any attempts at rebellion, in the future, will frowned down and fought down, as this is being done. This new party will strike terror into the hearts of traitors in arms, as it is too dain not to be comprehended; and the desire to lead it, if they succeed, will see every letter of it executed, so far as they have power or influence. After the work of the Convention was adjourned, its immediate work being done, there was far less abuse of Radicals about the streets and hotels, than there was for the few days previous to the assemblage of that body. It has proved to be a body of men who are not easily frightened at small af-

Many of the "wise ones" are already discussing the propriety of adjourning the Convention at Baltimore to September, to wait the issue of events with Grant, and at Chicago on the Fourth. One thing is sure, not many thought this body of men would dare to do what they thought best, leaving their action to the good judgment of the people, in opposition to the dictation of certain old-line partybackers and interested post-office flunkies, headed by the much not-to-be-respected Blairites. Go to any man of warm Union sentiments. and he will say, Abraham is not the right

with a storm of applause, round upon round, that made the hall tremble to its base. Gen. John Cochrane, of New York, was then nom
with a storm of applause, round upon round, that it seems as if we will have to take despise its action and influence. We advise all such to be wise in time. We hope and besuccessor of the late Archbishop Hughes. He good logic, a few days since, but there is no lieve that Mr Lincoln can be re-elected. But more of that cry. Reject him, and there will not be much trouble in elevating a live war man to the White House, who will make all Cleveland Convention may appear to some, enemies of this noble Republic tremble, whether they live within it or outside. There are many awaiting the issue of mexicoat Baltimore, before they commit themselves.

From the Covington (Ky) Saturday Evening

Errors of the Administration.

whole country a united and prosperous na-tion, we entertain no kind of doubt. But, as the time approaches or selecting a Chief Magistrat for another period a four years, and as Abraham Larrado is to an prominently put forth by his especial partisans as a candi.

From an American in put forth by his especial partisans as a canon-date for re-election to that high onice, it is highly proper for the American people to easily discuss why he should or should not be selected as such condition.

The Jeffersonan best for alignedic, to office -viz: Is he hours!—Is he copale, the the true one and should hear he has a get of the one and should hear he has a get of

true one and should never be be thaving conceded to Mr. Lincoln

One of the most radical errors in Mr. Lin-colu's Administration has been a motivat of the virtee and patriorism of the American people, and a seming absence of a openial, religious nature, carring with it a hor reli-ance on God for help. Some of Mr. Lincolu's partisans proclaim how to be a second Wash-ington. But one catchea thy imagine that such a claim is put forth naturally. In the a kest days of the American Revolution Washing-ton was always hopeful as well as scrims; the days of the American Revolution Washington was always hopeful as well as scrious; he leaned on the arm of Jehovah on h [p] in private he poured out his soul in carnest supplications to God to give him strength and wisdom to save his country. And the Lord heard his prayer. Now we do not know but Abraham Limadh, area. But always a large many but a large many but always a large many but alw heard his prayer. Now we do not know but Abraham Lincoln prays. But when we read of his antimely jokes, we can scarcely imagine, such a joker being changed into a theoghtful, serious and carnest-minder supplicant for help from a higher Power. We lear that Abraham Lincoln relies more on aumbers and wealth in the loyal North than he does on God, for help. But Mr. Lincoln not only seems to lack faith in God, but he lacks faith in man. He has, all the time, seemed to doubt man's virtue and man's particitism.

Gen. Butler, although never an ontiman previously, early recognized the truth that rebels had no rights to slaves which the Government was bound Fremont and Gen. Hunter ion in the same light. But Mr. Lineville, if he was wise enough to see what others so plainly saw, had not faith enough in the couple to think that they would support him if he acted thousands of lives were lost by his dilly dally-

ing policy of trying to conciliate rebels by not disturbing the institution that had caused the manifested a determination that the rebelllor should be put down, if it took the last man and the last dollar. But the President nesitated to draft, and after ordering it, postponed it so many times as to disgust all truly loyal

From the Dally Life, Milwaukee,

The Cleveland Convention,

The papers tavorable to the re-election of Lincole, with but few exceptions, sneer at the action of the Cleveland Convention, stigmatizing it as a convention of bolters, and under- in a single particular of principle or policy has not sent man into the world, to amuse rate its real importance. We are not sur-prised at it, but its policy is very reprehensiciple of the covereignty of the will of the people, and whenever the known wishes of ple of the movement, Seymour, Saulsbury, and having done all, to stand. No man, in givthe people are disregarded in the same ratio are the principles of our government violated. The Cleveland Convention represented a large and growing party of our citizens, among whom were some of our most prominent men. They are dissatisfied with the past policy of our present administration, and wish to see a energetic movement towards overth ing the slave system in our country. They have given their hearty support to the Administration in every step it has taken to-wards restoring the Union on the basis of uniersal freedom, and have endeavored in every way to induce it to take more advanced ground-to recognize the manhood of the blacks—and, failing to accomplish their object, they have resorted to the expedient of nominating a man to fill the position of President, who stands pledged to the principles of freedom. And now, let us ask, does it become the Lincoln press to treat with contempt any such body of men? Their platform is acsuch body of men? Their platform is ac-knowledged on all hands to be based upon principles of justice, and their action should not go unheeded by the Administration or its

The right of free expression of sentiment most be preserved inviolate and any attempt to brow-beat them will only serve to make them more determined. If the Administration makes half the concessions to the radicals which it has done to the slave power, we venture to assert that but few will be dissatis-

fied with its policy. Fremont still retains a strong hold on the affections of the people, and unless the Baltimore Convention adopts a platform as radical as that adopted by the Cleveland Convention, we believe he will become the choice of the cople in November next. The radical element are not particular who is President so long as the principles of justice are carried out, and if Lincoln is nominated upon a plat-form recognizing these principles, his re-elec-

on will be ensured, without a doubt. From among the papers which have shown ring like common sense in speaking of the Cleveland Convention, we extract the fol-lowing remarks from the Whitewater Regis-

e of our ablest State exchanges : We observe that some Union papers, which prefer Mr. Lincoln's re-election, sneer at this Convention and its nominations, and affect to

way to secure the end. Insignificant as this Cleveland Convention may appear to some, we warn our friends that it is not to be despised. The name of John C. Fremont has still a strong hold upon the hearts of the peo-ple. It is widely believed that he has been ill-used by the Administration. And he is known to be redical and we assure our conservative friends in Washington and else-That the President of the United States is an honest man—earnestly desir us of putting down this wicked rebellion and making the unconditional abolition. The nation grows more radical every day, and in this lies a great

Correspondence of the Boston Commonwealth From an American in England. Hack words to describe to you the indigna

on and horry which have been fell and ex pressed here, making the judicious grieve and exciting the success of the hostile, as from by to lip has crept the story of the murder by so heroically died to secure justice to his comrades deprived of their just wages-in these two quarters are in his capacitity. Are there not other men equally benest, and far disherical." We have heard of securities and far pardoned in California for fitting out ships against as; of one scoundrel released in Virginia to go and give information at Richmond of our plans; of deserters, spies, and traitors, everywhere released; but this one black man who had God and right on his side was shot! God may pardon Mr. Lincoin for that, but the human heart never can nor will. The man under whom that could happen can never be the President of the United States again, any more than a pterodactyl can fly through the streets of Boston. It shows Mr. Lincoln utthe other evening where some Southerners had been invited, the negro race being under discussion, Robert Browning told this story as his contribution to an opinion as to the South.

Lie other evening where some Southerners blingly alive to what are to be the consequent given and geologists, is now in product of the non-extension of slave labor in the jeweler on Washington street, Sin Francis lacks faith in man. He has, all the the seemed to doubt man's virtue and man's patriotism. There has constantly been a system of bribery going on to have men to be true to their country. Witness the countless comber of Generals, more than were neglect that have been commissioned. Witness the giving of office and patronage to the seemed yet, with the hope of winning them over to become wholly loval. how will your Senators be brought to do this nuless you boldly arraign them by name, in your columns, for not doing so? The failure of a newspaper to be brave and bold at any cost of friendship or anything else, is one end of a chain of facts of which the other end is a nulesial decreased by the superintendent of a copper mine, and sent to the present possessor as a curiosity. Geologists who have examined an undecided feede President, and conse- terest. They are as interest, and ought to be it declare that nothing of the kind has ear quently the reign of Bankses and other humbers, and the some of them will come been seen or heard of before, and are after-bugs, at least long enough to undo any good that someholds, by a casual aversight at the commercia, interest will be that somebody, by a casual oversight Washington, has managed to do. M. D. C.

> and approbation, a number of our items and themselves it was not wished to win. It was editorials. Among other things it copies our not wished to win till the indispensable neces-

had recommended a change of Administration, a minute too late even by a President "not really distinguishable. Depend u on it, the ruler of the universe as a means of conciliating the South." Against himself with playing at ho-p.ep with opporthis the Principia had protested, and had re-tunities, after this sort. Life is a state of rug-Long, Vallandigham, Garret Davis, or even ing account of his stewardship, will candidate than either Butler, Fremont, or any had only been sure it was time to bester my character, especially to those who are for a earnestly loyal anti-slavery man.

We here quote from the Standard :

"The Principle wittily observes that, on reflection, it thinks the Era is speaking ironically, or at least from the standpoint of those se sentiments do not accord with its own We question this from what we know of are countless multitudes in the North that would purchise peace at any price. never regarded, nor do they now regard, the millions of oppressed negroes; they desire only to advance their own interests, and these they hold to be identified with peace. We, therefore, rejoice to find, according to the Principla, that the better class of citizens are determined that there shall be no mistake The following is the deliverance of its Elitors and leading friends concerning a Convention.

The Standard here copies the Call for the Cleveland Convention, signed by David Prums and others, including the Editors and Publishers of the Principle, recommending the nomination John C. Fremont.

The British Standard then adds :

"This is language which becomes the awful crisis. Honor to the men who use it! These are the principles which must govern the movement if it is ever to be crowned with success. Deviation from them will be certain destruction to the great cause. should ever be remembered that whose has truth and justice upon his side has Gon; for Most High. All, then, who hold by them steadfastly may count on the aid of Omnipotence. Let the men of the North cleave to them, and they may with confidence anticipate victory, honor, and glory, the establishment of peace, harmony, and happiness.

The New Archbishop -- At high mass on Sunday, the Very Rev. Wm Starrs of this the crown of the molar teath presenting conicity, stated that he had received official notice cal tobercles covered with enamel. The enamel from Rome of the appointment of the Right is still perfect.

successor of the late Archbishop Hughes. He further stated that Bishop McCloskey would accept the appointment, but would not immediately enter upon his duties.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

ELIOT VALE, BLACKHEATH, London, S. E. May 30, 1804.

DEAR SIR :- The decision of the majority of the judges, in the case of the prrates, astonishes all plain people. They consider the demand to interpolate the word "exclusive" be fore "jurisdiction," in the same light as if the giver of a promissory mate, when it was pre- thoughtlessness and recklessness, may be a sented for payment, should protest that Scotck thally owing to a cause of the same charge pounds were the third late aded, and produce ter! We not something that dark see the the Notes to Waterly is a vidence that a pound | condition of the system. Through the ston Scotch was twentypence.

aware of the mistress of pence they are dealing with, and not expose the lieges here, to the mischances which might arise out of avoidable misunderstandings. When you do not indulgence in unsuitable food mean Englan to say it was Scotch pounds, affected. In this effection the brain pro-

Yours sincerely.

T. PEREONET THOMPSON. P. S. May 31. The purchase of the Steam Rams, by the Government, is what wise men the mind's attention, becomes a chronic ment would have avoided. It is like saying to the tall disorder; the feeling of charty do. English pirates, Build away: and if you do out; we live for ourselves alone; we have not get your craft to sea, we will hid you a no care for others. And all this classes fair price."

THE HOUR OF DARKNESS.

BY LESCEN. T. PERRONET THOMPSON.

The commercial interest appears to be trem-

Why will not the extension of free labour co. It is an irregular bexagonal que

In there is truth in the political economists of Europe—and they have shown themselves body of the crystal, rising from the base. Within the body of the crystal, rising from the base last a hard-headed race who were generally right a miniature mountain, and occupying aler in the end - it it was not an enormous blunder of Adam Smith to declare, that for reasons of beautiful crystalized gold, silver, and eq. -why is the commercial interest to go in fear | embedded in the stone-which is as clear as of losing the results of the omission of the glass-in exactly the style of the flowers an cart-winp and substitution of the stimulus of

est, at least not in the aggregate. There may carried around in his pocket ever since, unbe interests in holes and corners, that wish to til some two months ago, when it was purfound surviving.

THE RELIGIOUS PRESS IN ENGLAND, their favor, the free labor interest in America The British Standard, (a leading religious could not win, before this. It was simply becurred) London June 31; under the head cause, in the aggregate, and under the leader-fer The Privateta," notices, with interest ship to which they ind unhappily committed extract from "the New Era," a Washington sity was proved; and it will be heaven's grace Journal with the Principus's comments on the if the in lispensable necessity does not give them the slip after all, as the hare in the fable The New Ers, as our readers remember. slumbered in the race, and then four I herself

Jeff. Davis himself, would be a more suitable lowed to say. I would have done better, if I dred miscreants also to posticious of the same self.

rificed to the Moloch of non-recessity A lamities "grisly king" he has been to America and it is a question how much more at hem there is DOTT'S CLOTHES-WASHER.

The visible ground of hope is that popular governments have great talents at working themselves pure. The pretenders try their hands and fail : and so the better men get to the fore. When the game is for life and death. it is true the results meanwhile are horrible. But are we to be any thing but therefore the more thankful for the good, when it comes?

This is the hour of darkness, but it is the darkness which leads to light. We are nearer mg. M.c. ne which he servents to be capable the morning than before it was midnight. The washing clothes many nones faster than it can enemy of man is fast and furious, and the neenemy of man is fast and furious, and the ne-England, there may be good in thee, but there is also follows: upmatchable arrows the reis also foulness, unmatchable among the na-little slim girl of ten years uses it, and mis-little slim girl of ten years uses it, and mish

Skeleton of a Mastodon discovered in Michigan - A correspondent of the Detroit Tribune, writing from Adrian, Michigan, says that Mr. Uriah Decker, a farmer near that town, had discovered the remains of a Mastodon while digging a ditch in a field. Nearly all the bones have been discovered including the skull, greatly damaged; all but one of the large leg-bones; one of the small leg-bones; a number of ribs, some nearly perfect, and others far from it; a broken tusk and its mate; several remarkably perfect teeth; shoulder and hip bones in good preservation; veriebric and foot bones, knee-caps and sup-

plementary bones in great variety.

The teeth were in wonderful preservation. cal tobercles covered with enamel. The enamel

THE STOMACH AND THE MIND

Much of our conduct depends, no coubt upon the character of the food we cat Perhaps, indeed, the nature of our meals gov. erns the nature of our impalses more than we are inclined to admit, because none of as relish well the abandonment of our idea. free agency. Bousparte used to attribut the loss of many of his buttles to a poor de-

many of our deliberate errors-how many our unkindnesses, our cracities, our acts achie perve that derangement immediates They wish very much that foreigners, in affects the brain. Moroseness su cools at They wish very much that foreigners, in ability; and under its influence we do that their public compacts with England, would be which would shock our sense bity at any foundly sympathizes. The temper is some ed; the understanding is narrowed; prodices are strengthened; generous impuls are subdued ; selfishness, originated by physical disturbances which perpetually distract nature is the consequence of an influence diet - Scientific American

A NATURAL CURIOSITY.

A natural curiosity, which completely pascrystal, about one inch in diameter and per, each metal distinctly defined, and a. other objects in a glass paper-weight. The curious specimen of the handiwork of nature The truth is, it is not the commercial inter- as county, some four years ago, and has been

SHODDY.

Many persons have heard of sholdy who do not know its nature and use. It is made from woolen rags, which are toon and enter by machinery for the purpose of mixing the product with new wool, to be made into cloth, and other woolen fabries. Cloth made with a mixture of shouldy is inferior in strength to that made from fresh wood, because much of the old rags from what the shoddy is made is rotten, and has lost usorigin d strength of fibre. Shoddy is employed very extensively in the manufacture of cheap woolen goods, which do not wear half or long as those which are somewhat higher in price, made of clean new wool

Shoddy clot ing has been furnished to our soldiers by knavish sutlers and contractors. Hence the term is applied to other iless articles sold by the same and kin slow and gradual suppressio, of the robellion, that they may profit by the public ca-

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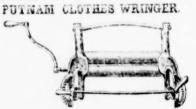
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ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the PRINCIPIA Association will be held on Monday. June 27, 1864, at the Rooms of the Association, No. 104 William St., New York, for the purpose of electing Trustees for the ensuing year, hearing the Annual Report, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them.

WM. GOODELL, Secretary. New York, June 14, 1864.

FREMONT AND COCHRANE. GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

On Monday Evening Next, June 27.

Let the friends of Freedom rally at Cooper Institute, on Monday evening next, in such crowds as will send consternation into the ranks of their opponents, and demonstrate to the country that the Pathfinder is now fairly booked for the White House.

Hon. B. GEATZ BROWN, WENDELL PHILLIPS. Hon. HENRY T. BLOW, Gen. JOHN COCHRANE, and others, are expected to address the meeting.

PARTIES OF THE FUTURE.

We have witnessed the wreck of the parties of the past, and have noted the causes of their dissolution.

They have all failed because they have been composed of discordant elements and materials, seeking opposite and irreconcilable ends. The managers have vainly labored to harmonize them, or to cover up their want of harmony by ambiguities, so as to gather into the same ballot box the votes of men of the most opposite political intentions, by paltering in a double sense, wearing a double face, and promising to one class of voters, in one part of the country, the very opposite of what they promised to another class of voters, in another part

This duplicity has, in some parties, been extended to almost all the topics of political agitation and action. Thus, the Whig party was systematically and perseveringly, a National Bank party at the North, and an Anti-Bank party at the South; a high Tariff party, at is this; that no party can be permanently kept South "the true anti-slavery" or "most favor- patriotic people, that is composed of opposite able" party, at the North, but electing two and conflicting elements, and that allows itself merit of having been the first party to oppose undertake to play a double game, to ignore the the abolitionists. It was this policy that nom- most important issues of the times, and thrust inated Harrison, to carry the North, and Tyler, forward those of comparatively little import- President Lincoln's plan and under his Amknown to be of opposite politics, to carry the ance, or of doubtful solution or utility. South. Having pursued this policy to a greater extent than its rival, it was the first to be long the slavery question will be the most im- viser and chief assistant, Mr. Seward, then

Notwithstanding the efforts of political leaders to ignore the slavery question, or to thrust background. The people will so regard it, in as potential over the nation as ever-accordit into the background, it has been the most their own consciences, and the political manaimportant question before the country for thir- gers cannot prevent it. ty years past, and will continue to be so, in spite of all political devices to prevent it, so middle ground, half-way programmes, in re- and according to the Resolutions of both long as there remains a slave or a slaveholder spect to the slavery question, has gone by, or Houses of Congress. As to the proposed in the republic. This arises from the fact that slaveholding is a practical denial of the first principle of republican government, and compromise between slavery and freedom. that the slaveholder is, of necessity, by virtue This is seen in the almost universal assent of of his position, an oligarch. While honest re- loyal men to the necessity of a national propublicanism lives, in the country, oligarchy hibition of slavery, in some form. The best it been otherwise, had both Houses recomwill be opposed, of course. And, vice versa, and speediest method of doing this, may not, where there are eligarchs, genuine republican- at first, be discovered, but it will be discoveriam will have adversaries. Between the two, ed before long. No party that does not recogthere can be no permanent agreement.

It is the slavery question, accordingly, that has furnished the antagonistical elements in openly in the interest of slavery, a party that the vote of the rebel states cannot be given, all our political parties. It was the slavery cannot survive its existence. question, not the bank question, nor the tariff question, that disrupted and destroyed the Whig party. It was the slavery question, not the future that can have any foundation upon which to the bank or the tariff question, that disrupted stand. and disorganized the Democratic party.

may hold the slavery question to be subordiently, and act accordingly. The leaders of the

foresee, and could not prevent.

were later in their violent opposition to the prohibited slavery, yet promising to amend abolition movement, than their rivals, the the Constitution so as to abolish slavery in the Whig leaders, yet when they found themselves States-a party courting abolition votes by distanced, they plunged furiously into the promising universal freedom, and slaveholders same race, determined to outstrip all competitors. In this they were, for a time, successful, electing three Presidents on the pro-slavery basis. Yet they could not avoid nor pre- managed, and contrived to accommodate a vent a strong array of Democratic votes in Congress, in favor of the Wilmot proviso. And when the Free Soil or Free Democratic party was organized, the political leaders of the party could not prevent the secession of large numbers of Democrats from their ranks to the new movement, under the honored Democratic names of John P. Hale and Martin Van Buren. avoid the same error of laboring to harmonize In vain were the seceders anothemized as opposites, or temporize with the slavery ques-"apostates." The schism continued to widen, and finally took form under Senator Douglas The Convention at Charleston completed the explosion, and the Democratic party "as it was" became a thing of the past. The Republican party, in its day, was largely composed of original Democrats, who left their party in consequence of its support of pro-slavery propagandism.

The Republican party itself was composed of two discordant elements, the one being more or less "conservative" of slavery-the other more or less assimulating to radical abolitionism, or composed of original abolitionists. The accession of Mr. Lincoln and the outbreak of the rebellion witnessed a still further fusion, by the rush of Democrats to the support of the Government and the Administration, until the identity and even the name of the Republican party were merged and lost in the Union party, especially since the recent Convention at Baltimore.

So we have the history of four political parties, the Whig, the Democratic, the Free Democracy or Free Soil, and the Republican, all of which have ceased to exist, as distinct political organizations, in consequence of their having burn composed of discordant elements and materials, seeking diverse objects and incongruous measures.

And in each instance, the disturbing element has been the slavery question--not the bank question nor the tariff question-nor any other question, however earnestly commended to the public attention, by the leaders of political parties, in their speeches, resolutions, and platforms. The issues which their leaders have presented to them, the masses of the people have ignored. The issues which their leaders have shunned or ignored, the masses of the people, though greatly trammelled by their leaders, have been determined to vote upon, and to vote in opposition to the wishes of those who have undertaken to make out their programmes for them. They have voted as nearly to radical abolition as their "platform" constructors would give them the opportunity of doing, and would gladly have voted for more radical measures, if the opportunity had been afforded to them, by those whom they had been accustomed to regard as

Such have been the parties of the past, and such has been the fate of them, and the causes of their disappearance.

In the light of this record, we may be enabled to peer into the parties of the future, ever had, in the border states and portions of and decipher their prospects. If anything is to be learned by the experience of the past, it oth, and an anti-Tariff party at the together, among an earnest and intelligently s, with the Southern vote, on the to follow the lead of selfish politicians, who

overwhelmed and disrupted by the disclosure. portant political question before the people, a Slavery, so far from being virtually destroyed,

tion for permanency, unless it be a party

A radical abolition party and a radical and openly arowed pro-slavery party are the only two parties of

This shows that, although political leaders platform, and another pro-slavery plank in the ment. Neither Delaware nor New Jersey can trolled, in the interest of Slavery, by that same platform-a party that assents to the nate and comparatively unimportant, the mass- President's proclamation of freedom, and also es of all parties will, in the end, think differ- to the President's proclamation of Amnesty called freedmen at the South, in comparison and Foster the champions, Abraham Linpromising to annul it -- a party approving the with those still held in slavery is relatively Democratic party were puzzled and astonished threat of emancipation, where we have no small. In many sections their freedom is rather to find their party breaking in pieces, from a power to enforce it, and offering to make the nominal than real, and in case of either a redifference of sentiment and purpose concern- threat a nullity, as soon as we have the power cognition of Southern Independence, or of a as Sumner, Chandler, Wilson, Julian, Arnold, ing the slavery question. But they were com- -a party withholding emancipation where, it reconstruction without a matter-of-fact and and other anti-slavery men to continue their pelled to witness the fact which they did not is admitted, we have the power, a party per- cordially recognized abolition of slavery, all co-operation with such a party, thus controlled, mitting the kidnapping of fugitive slaves in these "freedmen" will be exposed to re-en- unless they submit to be overborne by the con-Though the leaders of the Democratic party the District of Columbia, where Congress has slavement.

votes by initiating, as in Louisiana, a system of serfdom or peonage commended as being an equivalent for slavery-such a party, thus membership composed of both pro-slavery conservatives, and deluded anti-slavery radicals, such a party can only be treading in the steps of its predecessors, that have already gone down to oblivion.

It only remains to add that any party that would successfully compete with it, must

IS SLAVERY DEAD? Is it Virtually Destroyed?

If it is, we might reasonably expect to see ome evidence of the fact beyond the mere assertion of it.

In the first place, what is meant by the assertion that Slavery is dead?

Is it merely this, that it is void of legal validity-that it exists only by brute force, without the sanction of valid law? In that sense, the statement is indeed true; and so it was before the outbreak of the rebellion. It has never had the sanction of valid law. "Statutes 'against fundamental morality are void," So says the Supreme Court of the United States. "Acts of Parliament contrary to justice are void," So say the Courts of Great Britian. " Nothing is law that contravenes justice." So say the eminent jurists and lawgivers of all civilized nations, from Moses to Blackstone.

But waiving all this. Wm. Pitt proved, in the British Parliament, that the royal permits and acts of Parliament claimed to have legalized the African Slave trade, positively forbade it. Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, in his decision of the Somerset case, in 1772, decided that slavery, being a violation of Eng-England. The English Colonies, of which the American States were at that time a portion, were inhibited by their Charters from enacting any statutes contrary to the common law of England. And, in matter of fact, no laws establishing slavery were ever enacted, either in the Colonies or States, or by the mother country. So said Judges Porter and Mathews Louisiana. So testified John C. Calhoun. So repeated Senator Mason, while shaping the fugitive slave bill. So reiterated all the Southern delegates in Congress, and Senator Douglass, during the struggle concerning slavery in the Territories. Had there been any legalized slavery in the Colonies at the outbreak of the revolution, it would have been abolished by the Declaration of Independence, first, because of the change of jurisdiction second, because the instrument itself is a denial of its validity. Nobody pretends that the Constitution originated slavery. Consequently, it never had any legitimate legal origin. It exists only by brute force.

It exists, nevertheless, as a matter of fact. It exists with all the legal validity that it states exempted from the operation of the President's Proclamation of freedom. It exists, in matter of fact, in all the rebel States not subdued or held in occupancy by the Federal forces. It exists, as it has always existed, and will exist, until and unless the rebellion is thoroughly subdued, the Union reslavery. If the reconstruction is made upon So long as slavery exists in this country, so tention, and the intention of his chosen adquestion not to be blinked or thrust into the will be restored in its full power, and will be ing to the promise of President Lincoln in his Inaugural and Message, according to Mr. To this it may be added that the time for Seward's circular to our Ministers abroad, will have gone by, before long. Earnest men amendment of the Constitution abolishing slasee that there can be no middle ground or very, the influence of the Slave Power, pronounced to be dead, has already defeated it in the popular branch of the National Legislature, the House of Rrepresentatives! Had mended it, the prospect of its adoption by three-fourths of the States, counting the rebel States, especially under the influence of the nize this necessity, can have any founda- President's Amnesty Proclamation.) is very far distant. Until the rebellion is subdued. and consequently cannot be counted. If a reconstruction takes place, on the President's Annesty plan, or on any other plan recognizing the right of a State to enslave its inhabitants, the vote of the states thus restored A party with one anti-slavery plank in its will not be likely to be in favor of the Amendbe relied upon to adopt the Amendment.

As a matter of fact, the proportion of so

What, then, is meant by the affirmation that body tell us how? Or how can such mea slavery is dead or virtually destroyed? We know what the N. Y. Herald and papers of that character mean by the statement, and the objects they wish to subserve. They meanand they avow it-to remove the slavery question from the sphere of politics, from political platforms, and legislative action! Should the stratagem succeed, and anti-slavery agitation be thus silenced, the revival of the slavery party, and its undisputed supremacy over the country would be as certain as any of the processes of nature. Such assurance, from such a quarter, are among the indubitable evidences that slavery still lives, and has influence.

If slavery be dead, or is virtually destroyed, what means the opposition in Congress to the repeal of all enactments for the rendition of fugitive slaves? What mean the concessions even of the Republican Senators, Sherman and Foster, to the sacred inviolability of the fugitive slave act of 1793? What means the potency of pro-slavery conservatism, and the fear of radical abolitionism in nominating Conventions? What means the failure in the House of Representatives-already alluded to -of a recommendation to the people of the States to amend the Constitution so as to for-

The opposition be it remembered, comes not from those who hold, with us, that the Constitution is already anti-slavery, and therefore needs no amendment. It comes from those who profess to hold the Constitution a shield of slavery and intend that it shall re-

No! Slavery is neither dead nor virtually destroyed. It controls the Executive Mansion and dictates its Amnesty and reconstruction policy. It controls Congress, and forbids action against itself. It still claims the right of man-hunting in the loyal free states of the North, and has its claim recognized by Northern Republican Senators. It not only claims but exercises the right, without opposi tion,in the District of Columbia, notwithstandlish common law, had never been legal in ing the nominal abolition of slavery by Congress; and in sight of the Executive Mansion and of the Capitol, it drags back its victims into slavery. This worst feature of the Slave Code is still recognized as law, in the Federal District, and by the Federal Courts in every State in the Union. Yet we are told that slavery is dead, or is virtually destroyed. or (as some have it) has received or is receiving its death blow.

Never has there been a time when the slavery question was more significant than at present. Never has there been a time in which the dangers of the anti-slavery cause were more imminent. Never has there been a time when anti-slavery agitation and antislavery exertions were more needed. Never has there been a time when the liberties of the enslaved, and of the whole country, were in more fearful peril than at this moment. If the friends of freedom do not understand this, and will not act accordingly, they may prepare for the bitter disappointment that awaits

MR. LINCOLN AND THE FUGITIVE SLAVE BILL.

By a reference to our Congressional News, it will be seen that Mr. Willey in the Senate, Fort Sumter (say they). How it would have quoted from Mr. Lincoln's words to show that their opinious were identical, in reference to the repeal of the fugitive slave law." He (Mr. Willey) said that "if he were not willing to carry out the provisions of the hearts! Constitution, in reference to fugitive slaves, A little boy boasting of his ability to he would consider himself a perjured man, d worse than any cracked a whip."

Mr. Willey is one of the " Republican or Unconditional Union " Senators from West tive. That illustrates the arguments and res-Virginia, according to the classification of the List of Senators in the Tribune Almanac country. The quality of his unconditional Unionism will be seen by the foregoing extract.

Yet Mr. WILLEY is a representative man, of one of the wings-and that, too, a large wing-of the Union party recently assembled in the nominating Convention at Baltimore. To the same wing, as Mr. Willer truthfully at. principles of Government published in the tests, Mr. Lincoln himself belongs. And of both wings, the conservative and the so called radical, Mr Liscotn is the harmoniously nominated embodiment, representative, and head :- With Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Willey, on the fugitive slave question, stand Mr. Shen-MAN of Ohio, and Mr. Foster of Connecticut, both Union men, elected as Republicans. In the vote, some time ago in the Senate, these Senators succeeded in procuring the exemption, (and thus the virtual re-enactment) of the Fugitive Slave Act of 1793 from the operation of the then pending bill for repealing the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850.

So that the action of the Senate is conwing of the Union party, of which Mr. WILLEY is the exponent, Messrs. SHERMAN cons their chief, being the chosen head of both wings! "How can two walk together except they be agreed?" How are such men trolling influence of their party? Can any-

give their support, at the ballot box, to Mr. Lincoln, without compromising their antislavery principles? How can Gov. Andrew How can the Editors of the Tribune, the Independent, the Principia, or how can any one who calls himself a radical abolitionist, or even an anti-slavery man?

Can Mr. Garrison answer the question? Or can any who carp at the Principia for its refusal to support Mr. Lincoln?

PUBLISHER'S CORRESPONDENCE.

WEST MERIDEN, Conn., May 27, 1864.

Dear Sir: I have concluded to send two dollars more toward circulating the Principie, Please send it to -, for the time it will pay

I want very much to attend the Cleveland Convention, but the way is not open for me. Oh, that there may be such a gathering as will open the eyes of the wire-pulless, to the fact that the people are not going to be duped into the support of Mr. Lincoln, for President for It appears to me that God will overturn the

counsels of the politicians, and give deliverance to his people and the country for his name's sake, and for Zion's sake. This is my daily prayer, and it appears to me that deliv. erance is coming.

Oh how sweet to repose in His arms of love Yours most Respectfully. and mercy! In the cause of Righteousness

EDMUND TUTTE

I wish to present to you my sentiments in regard to the next President.

My first choice is a man like John C Fra. mont. But if such a man should assume the proprietorship of all the negroes in releidon and offer them as a bribe, to buy back the lov. alty of the slaveholding rebels, or neglect to protect them, when they are kidnapped and sold into slavery, or consent to the introduction of a system of serfdom, or if he shows any de sire to banish the colored men from the land of their birth, I could not vote for him though he should be nominated by acclamation and that nomination be universally ratified.

DAVID BURD WEST MILTON, Rock Co., Wis., May 23, 186.

FULTON, Rock Co., Wis

We read the Principia here, and we like it Nearly every Lincoln man here would be in favor of immediate and unconditional emancipation of all the slaves, but for fear (as he supposes) of exasperating every other man. Like man and his wife, lying awake all night in silence and stillness for fear of disturbing each other. The same may be said of the nomingtion of Frement in preference to Lincoln. Each individual man would prefer the former, but rather than drive every other Unionist into the support of the "Copperhead" candidate is willing to waive his preference for the pres-

One is almost compelled to question the ability of such a people for self government, Especially if we consider how fearful they are of universal liberty. How calamitous is would have been to the nation, if emancipation had been proclaimed and sustained at the taking of alienated the feelings of loyal men, all over the country, and made sad the bearts of all good men. Of course, seizing and sending unofferding persons into bondage would make glad their

was told by his sister older, to spell cat. Il immediately responded D-0-G cut, and all arguments his sister could produce to wavince him of his incorrect orthography proved aborsoning of many upon the Constitution of Respectfully yours,

June 1, 1864,

IV

FORT BRUCE, near Clark-ville, Ten.

I cannot think of doing without the Prince as I consider it the ablest advocate of the tr country. It is the most welcome visitor that I receive by mail, except the letters from me wife, which are read first. Allow me to say that while I do not take my cuefrom any made party, without bringing them to the test of the higher law. I cordially indorse the ligion, morals and politics of the Price Its principles are calculated to exalt the Na and secure the favor of God. Oh, that our 0 ernment were administered upon the principle taught in your paper, instead of policy at 'military necessity." Be not weary in we doing, for where the principles of your paper are understood, they are received by has

At the first call of our country for the put down this rebellion, the only and the had, old enough to enter the service, wat had the army, and nearly two years ago 1 that it was my duty to enter the although past the age of forty-fire,) in or help to bruise the serpent's head. On acc of our absence, and other causes, moses, been scarce at home. I inclose five dollars ask you to send me the amount of the lake due, and I will at the earliest day forward

PORT Sir : I have Principia fro which I am w dollar for six I I cannot suppo Nominations, Candidate, Fre

Inclosed you the Principia Be assured weekly recept and nothing o fication exper No. 215 of the acclamation a candidate for praying that

The Lor for spring co abjects: The Pro Pompeli;" of Gen. Sir V his Sonnets; and The Pri

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Mr. Fess from the Hosports, and mendments. act to provide Territory of repair certain bill to ascerta in California grant, was in senden repor additional du as amended, Fortification ate's amenda Gold bill, wit was ordered amendments Inited State

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Mr. Alle owering the agreed to. Nays, 62. of the Who ions for cer efeated, an Committee resumed the lavery thre Pruyn spoke opposed the on the side making.

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L. ROBE.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., June 10th, 1864. Ser: I have just received a number of the principle from a friend in Michigan, with Thich I am well pleased. I enclose you one dollar for six months payment of the Principia. Isanno' support the late Baltimore Convention Nominations, and so will turn to the People's Cantidate. Fremont.

KING J. STRONG. Yours truly, VI.

Winslow, Me., June 7th, 1864. inclosed you will find two dollars, as pay for

he Principia one year. Be assured I am exceedingly gratified at the weekly reception and perusal of the Principia. and nothing of the kind can exceed the grati- tion. feation experienced at the announcement in No. 215 of the nomination of Gen. Fremont by siclamation at the Cleveland Convention as candidate for our next President. Hoping and projug that success will crown your efforts. I remain, Yours with esteem,

JONA. GARLAND.

The London Quarterly Review grang mains articles on the following

Gener Wa. Napier:" "Shakspeare and Is Foreign Policy of England; at The Privy Council Judgment."

The Phienological Journal. - The Farm volume of the Phrenological Journal ges with the July number. The volmas ; misingly, containing portraits Maj.-Gen. Hancock, Maj.-Gen. Sedgwick to Gen, Wadsworth, Nathaniel Hawtherne, A Senor Murillo, President of Columbia, S. A.; together with interesting mades under the general heads of Ethnology, Physiology, Phrenology, Physiognomy, and Psychology. The Journal is well got up and

THE NEWS.

CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, JUNE 11.

SENATE.

Mr. Pessenden reported back the bill om the House increasing the duties on imports, and the Tariff bill, with several mendments. The House bill to amend the Summe act to provide a temporary Government for the Territory of Idaho was passed. The bill to repair certain public works was passed. The bill to ascertain and settle private land claims in to ascertain and settle private him claims in California, involving the great Miranda rant, was indefinitely postponed. Mr. Fesenden reported the House bill imposing an additional duty on imports (the Tax bill), which is amended, was ordered to be printed. The fortification bill was called up, with the Senting and the state of the control of the annothments thereto. The bill finally
The joint resolution for the relief of
the of Wisconsin was passed. The
li, with the amendment of the House,
dered to be printed, so as to be considchered to be printed, so as to be considered to its construction. The Senate adhered to its ments to the bill equalizing the pay of states soldiers, and agreed to a new time of Conference. The House bill to sha Eureau of Freedmen's Affairs, as and by the Select Committee, with ats, was discussed.

HOUSE.

Mr. Alley reported a joint resolution em-mering the Postmaster-General, in his disextend the mail contract with the atractors, known as the Overland The House then reconsidered the high recently the Senate Gold bill ish Slavery. the table. Mr. Hooper's sub-clirst section of the bill was the bill then passed—Yeas, 76; House went into Committee the bill making appropriatively expenses. The bill was the House recommitted it to the Ways and Means. The House olthe consideration of the bill proposing

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15

SENATE. Repeating the Fugitive Stave Law. to repeal the fugitive slave law of d fugitive slaves was received from

ner said he had been entrusted by ttee on Slavery and Free Imen to ask

. Hall and Powell objected. well moved that the bill be referred

iciary Committee. Rejected-Yeas,

The bill was then referred to the Committee Slavery and Freedmen.

Mr. Sunner then immediately reported it worsday without amendment, and asked its

ousideration. Powell said as there had been no meetof the Committee, it could not be reported

Mr. J huson said it was not necessary that are should be a formal meeting of the Com-

The Chair decided that the bill could be ported at this time, but could not be condered, if objections were made.

Mr. Powell and others objected.

Mr. Saulsbury in supporting his amendment to the bill securing the Constitutional rights of white persons, rejoiced that one portion of the dominant party had condemned the in-fringements which had been made upon the Constitutional rights of white persons by the administration.

Mr. Harlan said the resolutions of Mr. Saulsbury were identical with the words of the Constitution, and it would seem idle to reenact the words of the Constitution.

Mr. Powell contended that there was nothing improper at this time in re-affirming the

time-honored principles of the Constitution.

Mr. Ten Eyck would ask the Senator from
Delaware (Saulsbury) whether these amendments will amount to anything one way or the other.

Mr. Saulsbury replied that it was always well to uphold and maintain the doctrines of civil liberty as enunciated in the Constitu-

Mr. Ten Eyek rejoined that he did not think it necessary, on every occasion, to re-affirm, re-enact and recapitulate the principles

of the Constitution.

Mr. Carlisle moved to postpone the whole subject until December, which was rejected— 23 against 13.

Mr. Saulsbury's amendment was rejected-

Yeas, 8; Nays, 29.
Mr. Grimes announced his determination to vote against the bill, at the same time avowing his determination to do everything in his power to elevate and improve the colored race. He opposed the bill in many of its details, as being defective, contending that it conferred a most extraordinary power upon the Commissioners, who are to execute its provisions, they not being required to give bonds or be confirmed by Congress, and it also allows these Commissioners to make the terms on which abandoned estates are to be cultivated. He said this bill inculcated the system of poor Slavery, and was in no way calculated to promote the interests of freedmen, and although he was sorry to differ from his friends, he would be obliged to vote against the bill, as to vote for it would be to violate some of the fundamental principles of this Government.

Mr. Summer expressed his surprise at the course of Mr. Grimes. He thought he had acted unnaturally in his course, and also in his course done the bill injustice. He defend-Psychology. The Journal is well got up and ed the bill from what he considered the mis-finely illustrated. Price 82 per year, or 20 representations of the Senator from Iowa. He uld well understand how the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. Willey) could oppose the bill, as all his instincts were in favor of slavehunting and slavemongers; but he was not prepared for the opposition of the Senator from Iowa, who had always been found on the side of freedom and against the instincts of

the slavemonger.

Mr. Hicks considered it a mere waste of time to discuss this question of Slavery longer.

Let us apply our whole energies to the suppression of the Rebellion, and the downfall of Slavery would follow as an inevitable conse-

Mr. Willey replied to some allusions of Mr. Sumner's in which his (Willey's) opposition to the Freedmen's bill was attributed to his to the Freedmen's bill was attributed to his characteristic coursein this Senate as the advocate and supporter of slave-hunters. He would inquire why the Senator did not pour out his vials of wrath upon the Senator from Iowa (Grimes). Mr. Willey defended his course at some length from the charge of either being a slave-hunter or their advocate, and quoted from Mr. Lincoln's words to show that their opinions were identical in reference to the reneal of the Fugitive Slave Law. Until the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law. Until the State Governments were re-organized, it would be impossible to put the cumbrous machinery of this bill into operation. When this occurred, the State Governments would

regulate the matter.

A long collective ensued between Messrs. Sumner and Wiley as to what constituted slave-hunting, the latter saying that if he would not be willing to carry out the provisions of the Constitution in reference to fugicing the say would consider himself a new constitution in the constitu tive slaves he would consider himself a per-jured man, and worse than any slave-hunter that ever cracked a whip.

At 5 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Constitutional Abolition of

room, the question was taken on the Senate int resolution, which is as follows:

Section I. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction. Sec. 2 Congress shall have never to

Sec. 2 Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

THURSDAY, JUNE 1.

SENATE. the House to the Senate's bill to prevent smug-gling, which were agreed to. Mr. Chandler reported on the bill for increased telegraphic facilities between the Atlantic and Pacific States and the Territory of Idaho. The House cerning seamen on board of public and private vessels of the United States, was passed. The House bill for the more speedy punishment of guerrillas, was debated at length, during the morning hour. The House bill requiring the prepayment of duties on imported salt before the allowance of bounties to fishing vessels is made, was passed. The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the House bill to increase the duties on imports and for other purposes. Numerous amendments were agreed to, as far as the reading of the bill progressed, the fourth and fifth sections being left for future action.

HOUSE.

Mr. Washburne introduced a bill for the better protection of the lives of passengers on boats propelled by steam. Beferred. Mr. Stevens reported a bill making appropriations for certain civil expenditures of the Govern-The Freedmen's Bureau. The bill ment. The resolution authorizing the Posttablish a Bureau on Freedmen's Affairs master-General to extend for one year the being that of Mr. Saulsbury, amend-being that of Mr. Saulsbury,

was taken up, and the House resumed the consideration of the amendments, in which the Committee on Ways and Means recommended concurrence. These were read through, and most of them concurred in without a division, On agreeing to the amendment to tax whisky on hand, the vote was-yeas, 72; nays, 62. The House, during the morning hour, discuss ed the bill to amend the Pacific railroad Bill, passed July, 1862, and then resumed the consideration of the Senate's amendment to the Internal Revenue Bill.

FRIDAY, JUNE 17 SENATE.

The bill for the speedy punishment of guerrillas was taken up by Mr. Wilson. Mr. Davis opposed it. Mr. Trumbull said Mr. Davis was arguing against a principle which the bill did not enunciate. Mr. Davis rose to reply, but the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the regular order, the Tariff bill, in Committee of the Whole.

HOUSE.

The House, in accordance with a previous order, proceeded to a consideration of private bills. The name of Mr. Miller of Pennsylvania was accidently omitted in the published vote on the proposed Constitutional amendment to abolish slavery; he voted in the negative. The House proceeded to the consideration of District of Columbia business.

SATURDAY, JUNE 18.

SENATE. The House resolution, continuing for one year the present contract of the Government with the Overland Mail Company was adopted, after receiving amendments providing that for eight months of the year the trips shall not exceed sixteen days and for the other four months twenty days and that the compensa-tion shall not exceed the amount paid for carrying printed matter by water more than \$820,000. The bill to facilitate telegraphic communication between the Eastern and West-ern hemispheres was then called up. This bill embodies the project of Mr. Perry McD. Collins, for a telegraph from St. Petersburg, via Siberia, the Amoor river region, Behring Strait, Russian America, and California, to Washington and all the Atlantic cities of this country. Its discussion occupied the remain-der of the session, and the Senate adjourned without coming to a vote on it.

HOUSE. .

The Speaker presented the petition of the Hons. Charles King, President, and Hamilton Fish, Chairman of the Trustees of Columbia College, for an international system of coinage, weights and measures. Bills were passed establishing a large number of new post routes; instituting boards of commissioners to adjudicate on claims for property destroyed by the Union armies during the present rebellion. The House adopted the Conference Com-

mittee's report on the bill increasing the pay of private soldiers to sixteen dollars per month,

and non-commissioned officers in proportion.

The bill establishing a Navy-Yard for the construction and repair at New-London, Conn., construction and repair at New-London, Conn., was reported by the Naval Committee, and its consideration was postponed till next session by a large majority. The majority of the Committee favor League Island, in the Delaware River, as the site of the proposed Navy-Yard. The House took up and adopted the joint resolution reported by the Naval Committee, authorizing the President to give notice to the Government of Great Britain, that it is the wish and intention of the Government. it is the wish and intention of the Government of the United States to terminate, at the end of six months, the treaty arrangements of 1817 relative to a naval force on the lakes. A joint resolution was reported from the Naval Committee for the establishment of a Navy-Yard on the Western waters, after discussing which for some time, the House adjourned.

THE WAR.

The Situation in Virginia .- Gen. burgh. The movement--after several days' for Bermula Landing. The main portion of the Army took up the line of murch towards the James. Burnside and Wright moved to Powhattan Point, on the James, while Hancock and Warren proceeded to Wilcox's Landing, some distance further up the river. Taesthe consideration of the one proposing the condition to abolish this article by appropriate legislation.

The joint resolution was rejected, Yeas 94. Nays 65—two-thirds being necessary.

Mr. Ashley of Ohio changed his vote to Nay, for the purpose of moving a consideration of Freedom. The House took a proposing this article by appropriate legislation.

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Mr. Ashley of Ohio changed his vote to Nay, for the purpose of moving a consideration of the constitution was rejected, Yeas 94. Nays 65—two-thirds being necessary. tered. Gen. Smith's corps pushed rapidly on , Wednesday morning, for Petersburgh, followed by Gen. Hancock. Gen. Smith fought severely during Wednesday, and succeeded in carrying Mr. Chandler reported the amendments of two important lines of works, in front of the city, and capturing three or four hundred prisoners, and 16 cannon Our men fought with wonderful gallantry, particularly the colored troops. These latter did themselves great bill repealing certain provisions of law con- honor. The official dispatch states that they did all the hardest fighting, and that "after the affair was over, Gen. Smith went to thank them, and tell them he was proud of their courage and dash. He says they cannot be exceeded as soldiers, and that hereafter he will send them in a difficult place as readily as the best white troops." They captured 6 of the 16 cannon, and a large proportion of the prisoners. Gen. Hancock came up, Wednesday night. Fighting was renewed the next day, and resulted in the capture of two more redoubts, 450 prisoners, and 4 guns. Some further fighting occurred on Friday. On Satfurther fighting occurred on Friday. On Sat-Mr. urday, the main body of our forces had advanced to within a mile of Petersburgh. The enemy still held one formidable line of intrenchments, which we have, thus far, failed pany, was passed. The Internal Revenue Bill force Petersburg, abandoned their intreuch- entire front.

ments in front of Bermuda Hundred. Butler took advantage of this, and moved a force at once upon the railroad and plank road between Richmond and Petersburgh. It is thought that Gen. Lee has succeeded in reinforcing Beauregard at Petersburgh, but the whereabouts of the rebel army is not certainly known. It is known, however, that Lee was greatly perplexed by the sudden disappearance of Gen. Grant, on Sunday, and that he did not, at once, move. His failure to arrest Gen. Grant's advance is attributed partly to weakness. partly to ignorance of the intentions of his adversary, but mainly to the diversion created by Gen. Sheridan's raid, which drew off all his cavalry, and no inconsiderable portion of his infantry. Gen. Sheridan, although not entirely

instant, marching via Ayletts, and encamped on Herring Creek. On the morning of the 8th I resumed the march via Pole Cat Station, and encamped three miles west of the station. On the 9th, I marched through Childsburgh and New-Market, encamping on East-Northeast Creek, near Young's Bridge. On the 10th, I marched via Andrew's Tavern and Lerman's Store, crossing both branches of the North Anna, and encamped at Buck Childs, about three miles northeast of Trevillian Station. My intention was to break the railroad at this station, march through Mechanicsville, cut the Gordonsville and Charlottesville railroad near Lindsay's House, and then to march on Char-lottesville; but on our arrival at Buck Childs, I found the enemy's cavalry in my immediate front. On the morning of the 11th, Gen. Tor-bert, with his division, and Col. Gregg, of Gen. Gregg's division, attacked the enemy. After an obstinate contest, they drove him from sucan obstinate contest, they drove him from suc-cessive lines of breastworks, through an al-most impassable forest, back on Trevillian Station. In the meantime, Gen. Curtis was ordered, with his brigade, to proceed by a country road so as to reach the station in the rear of the enemy's cavalry. On his arrival at this point, the enemy broke into a complete rout, leaving his dead and nearly all his wounded in our hands; also twenty officers, five hundred men, and three hundred horses. These operations occupied the whole of the day. At night I encamped at Trevillian Station, and on the morning of the 12th inst. commenced destroying the railroad from this point to Lorraine Court house. This was thoroughly done—the ties burned and the rails rendered unserviceable. The destruction of the railroad occupied until 3 o'clock of this day, when road occupied until 3 o clock of this day, when I directed Gen. Torbert to advance with his division, and Gen. Davis' Brigade of Gen. Gregg's division, in the direction of Gordonsville, and attack the enemy, who had concentrated and been reinforced by infantry during the night, and had also constructed rifle-pits at a point about five miles from Gordonsville. The advance was made, but as the enemy's position was found too strong to assault, no general assault was made. On the extreme right of our lines a portion of Reserve Brigade carried the enemy's works twice, and was twice driven therefrom by infantry. Night closed the contest. I found, on examination of the command, that there was not a sufficiency of ammunition left to continue the engagement. The next day, trains of cars also came down to where we were engaged with the enemy. The reports of prisoners and citizens were, that Pickett's old division was coming to prevent the taking of Gordonsville. I, therefore, during the night and next morning, withdrew my command over the North Anna, via Carpenter's Ford, near Miner's Bridge. In addition the animal's were, for the two entire days in which we were engaged, without forage. The surrounding country affords nothing but grazing of a very inferior quality, and generally at such points as were inaccessible to us. The cavalry engagement, of the 12th, was, by far, the most The Situation in Virginia.—Gen-Grant has effected another masterly stroke. He has again flanked the enemy, and having crossed the James, is now in front of Petersburgh. The movement—after several days, ade, wounded; and Col. Custor, commanding a brigade, wounded; and Col. Custor, commanding a Slavery.—The House resumed the consideration of the Constitutional amendment to abolish Slavery.

After a long debate, for which we have no room, the question was taken on the Senate

The movement—after several days' burgh. The movement—after several days' preliminary preparations—commenced on Sunday the 12th. Gen. Smith's corps marched to wounded will be about five hundred and regiment, wounded will be about five hundred and seventy five. Of this number four hundred and ninety are wounded. I brought off in my among both officers and men, all of whom unite in acknowledge ninety are wounded. I brought off in my among to the consideration of the Constitutional amendment to abolish the most thrilling a de, wounded; and Col. Custor, commanding a burgh. The movement—after several days' preliminary preparations—commenced on Sunday, who fought with the most thrilling a de, wounded; and Col. Custor, commanding a prejudent to successful the consideration of the Constitutional amendment to abolish the most thrilling a de, wounded; and Col. Custor, commanding a prejudent to successful the consideration of the Constitutional amendment to abolish Slavery.

After a long debate, for which we have no the consideration of the Constitutional amendment to abolish the most thrilling and the consideration of th bulances three hundred and seventy-sevenall that could be transported. The remainder were, with a number of rebel wounded that fell into my hands, left behind. Surgeons and attendants were detailed, and remained in charge of them. I captured and have now with me, three hundred and seventy prisoners of war, including twenty commissioned officers. My loss in captured will not exceed one hundred and sixty. They were principally from the Fifth Michigan cavalry. This regiment gallantly charged down the Gordonsville road, apturing fifteen hundred horses and about ight hundred men, but were finally surrounded and had to give them up. When the enemy broke, they hurried between Gen. Custor's ommand and Col. Gregg's brigade, capturing on the enemy at Petersburgh. five caissons of Pennington's battery, three of which were afterward recaptured, leaving in

> Through robel sources we learn that Gen. Hunter has cut the Lynchburgh and Petersburgh railroad and telegraph line, and is now aiming at the Tennessee and Virginia railreads

The Situation in Georgia,-WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, June 19-9; 45 P. M. To Major-General Dix:

General Sherman reports to-day that the enemy gave way last night in the midst of darknd storm, and at daylight our pickets entered his line from right to left. The whole army is now in pursuit as far as the Chattahoo-chee. General Sherman adds: I start at once for Marietta.

Secretary of War.

LOUISVILLE, June 19. A staff officer from the front reports heavy fighting Wednesday on our left. Blair's corps was storming the enemy's works. Our whole to carry. The enemy, in en leavoring to rein- army was in line, and there was firing along the

The rebeis were being slowly driven back under fire, mainly of our artillery. Our losses

were slight.

Blair was reported to be south of the Chattahoochie river on Wednesday night. Johnston had massed his artillery to prevent our right

from crossing there.

A Rebel officer was captured on Tuesday night with dispatches from Johnston to Wheel-Sherman recently built over the Etowah.

Jesse's rebel gang, numbering from twenty to thirty, attacked Bardstown yesterday morn-

ing. The garrison of the place, consisting of twenty-five men, surrendered. The rebels then moved down the railroad and destroyed the bridge and water-station near Boston. Thence they went across the Nashville railroad, two miles north of Elizabethtown, and when last heard from they were going toward Litchfield.

infantry. Gen. Sheridan, although not entirely successful in the accomplishment of his objects, has nevertheless done a pretty good stroke of business. His official report is received, and runs as follows:

"I crossed the Panunkey River, on the 7th instant, marching via Ayletts, and encamped on the railroad running south from Corinth, and after a severe fight, in which our loss in killed and wounded was heavy, our forces were worsted, and that at the last accounts, Sturgis was at Collinsville retreating toward Memphis. Dispatches state that with troops that had lately arrived Memphis is safe.

lately arrived Memphis is safe. Gen. Sherman baving received the news of Sturgis's defeat, reports that he has already made arrangements to repair Sturgis's disaster, and placed Gen. A. J. Smith in command, who will resume the offensive, immediately. The colored troops fought with determined desperation, and were the last to give way.

Kentucky.—The Rebel Colonel Chenowith, accompanied by Charlton Morgan, and a number of John Morgan's staff, came into Lexington, Ky., on Thursday with Gen. Hobson under a flag of truce, with the design of arranging with Gen. Burbridge for an exchange of prices are received in the second state. of prisoners captured in the recent Rebel raid. Gen. Burbridge refused to recognize the flag, arrested the three Rebels, and ordered Gen. arrested the three Rebels, and ordered Gen. Hobson to the command of his division. About 150 mounted men of Jesse's gang crossed the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad early on Friday morning at Smithfield, and were subsequently heard of at Shelbyville, en route to Taylorsville. On the 10th inst., Col. Weatherford, of the 13th Kentucky Cavalry, evacuated Burksville, and on the following Wednesday, Bennett's gang took possession of the post, and gave the town up to pillage.

Navat -The United States supply steamer Newbern, from the North Atlantic blockading squadron, and twenty-four hours from Fortress Monroe, arrived at this port last Friday. She had on board seventy-three prisoners from the blockade runners Thistle, Georgina, McCaw and Syren, recently captured. On the 9th instant the Newbern ran ashore the blockade runner Pevensey, nine miles north of Beaufort. She was laden with arms, lead, bacon and shoes She was faden with arms, lead, bacon and shoes for the Rebels. Her engines and boilers were blown completely out of her a few moments after she struck. She was a fine iron sidewheel steamer of five hundred and forty-three tens register, and new, this being her second trip. The vessel and cargo were valued at \$1,000,000.

From Gen. Grant.—The news from Gen. Grant is up to Monday night. During Sanday and Monday there were no military operations of any moment, and everything re-mained quiet. On Friday and Saturday the fighting was quiet severe, and our losses con-siderable, one dispatch setting them down at eight thousand killed and wounded. The advantages gained on those days do not appear to have been particularly decisive, though the rebels were so far forced back that our alvanced lines are now within one mile of Petersburgh, and the city is in plain sight under our guns, and can be destroyed with ease, should then. Grant order it done. The rebel line is described as forming a semi-circle in front of Petersburgh, with the flanks resting on the

Appointance.

Newspaper correspondents are loud in their praises of the conduct of the colored troops, is stated that Gen. Smith has heretofore been skeptical as to the reliability of colored soldiers, but he is now thoroughly convinced his error. Gen. Birney is temporarily placed in command of Hancock's corps, the latter being troubled by an old wound which the labor and excitement of the last week his greatly

and excitement of the last week his greatly aggravated.

Gen. Butler's movement upon the railroad between Richmond and Petersburgh on Thursday was by a very small force, in the face of Lee's advancing army. Notwithstanding the proximity of the large rebel forces, our troops effectually descroyed three or four miles of the road, and detained Lee's troops nearly a whole day, while Gen. Smith was making his attack A rebel battery appeared on the north bank

of the James on Saturday and fired into two of our transports, without doing any damage. The army gualous soon drove the enemy off.

From Gen. Sherman.—Gen. Sherman, in a dispatch dated Monday evening (7:30 p.m.), says: "I was premature in announcing that the enemy had abandoned his position. I based my report upon those of the army commanders. The enemy has thrown back his fank, and abandoned all his works in front of Kensaw Mountain, but holds that mountain as the apex of his position, with his flanks behind Noonday and Moses Creeks. We have pressed him pretty close to-day, although the continued rain makes all movement almost an impossibilty.'

Department of the South- Alrocious action of rebel authorities .- Five General U. S. Officers held as prisoners by the enemy, placed in Charleston under our fire.-Retaliatory order by the Government.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, June 29-10 P. M. To Major-General Dic:

General Foster, commanding the Depart-ment of the South at Hilton Head, forwards the following disputch, dated June 15 at Hilton Head, S. C.:

"I have the honor to report that I have to-day received it as " or I meral Samuel Jones

commanding the rebel forces in this department, a letter stating that five general officers of the United States, as prisoners of war, had been placed in Charleston, to be retained there our fire. Against this weak and cruel act I have protested. In the meantime, the fire on the city is continued. I respectfully ask that an equal number of rebel officers of equal rank may be sent to me, in order that I may place them under the rebel fire as long as our officers are exposed in Charleston.

This department has issued a retaliatory order, transferring to General Foster an equal number of rebel general efficers to be treated in the manner proposed, as long as our officers are exposed in Charleston.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

General Gillmore has been relieved from his command in General Butler's department by order of General Grant, at Gillmore's own request, and is new in Washington. The difficulty arose out of certain charges made by General Butler that Gillmore disobeyed orders in not supporting Kautz in his raid on Peters-burg. A court of inquiry will no doubt settle the question of responsibility.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hon. Aaron H. Cragin has been chosen V. S. Senator from New Hampshire, to succeed John P. Hale, whose term expires on the 4th of March next. Mr. Cragin has represented his district in the House, and has also been a member of the State Legislature.

Dedication of the Battle Monu-ment Site at West Point. — The site for a measure in memory of the officers of the regular army who have fallen in this was was dedicated at West Point, on the 15th. The site chosen is at the extreme end of "Trophy Point." General Robert Anderson efficiated as grand marsial of the dedicatory ceremonial, and among the large assemblage of special as were Governor Seymour and Cenerals Kilpanick, Meagher, Grasger and Sprague. The ceremoties opened with a prayer, offered up by the Rev. Dr. French. General McClellan was then introduced, and delivered an oration commenceative of the virtues. bravery, intelligence and worth of our gallent dead, concluding with a tribute to their memory. He was tellowed by another prayer by the Rev. Mr. Soule.

Vallandigham at home.-Vallandigham has ventured across the live from Canada into Ohio. He appeared suddenly before the Democratic District Convention at Hamilton, last week, and was welcomed with enthusiasm by his admirers. Here he gave a history of his grievances and was immediately elected delegate to the Chicago Convention. He then proceeded to his home in Dayton, where he announces his intention to remain He says he does not believe Abraham Lincoln will molest him, and that if he should be disturbed, his friends will defend him.

Lincoln Ratification Meeting .- A meeting was held at Cooper Institute on the evening of the 15th, to ratify the nominations of Messrs. Lincoln and Johnson by the Baltimore Convention. The meeting was neither crowded nor enthusiastic. It was conducted principally by office-holders. Speeches were made by H. J. Raymond, Esq., Gov. Wright of Indiana, Horace Maynard of Tennessee, Hon S. Mathews of Maryland and C. S. Spencer of

Terrible Explosion at the Washington Arsenal. — A terrible explosion occurred at the Washington Arsenal a few minutes before 12 o'clock, on the 17th. seems that some red stars for fireworks had been made and set on black pans to dry. They could not stand a temperature of more than two hundred degrees, and under the hot sun soon reached that. One of the stars ignited, which set the remainder off, exploding the laboratory. The occupants of the building were all temales. Upon the explosion a terrible scene was witnessed. In the yard there were about twelve hundred men and three hundred women at work, a number of whom were burned and bruised in the endeavor to get away. The alarm was immediately given, and after the fire was extinguished a search for the bodies was commenced. Eighteen bodies have been taken out of the ruins, burned to a crisp. It was impossible to recognize them.

Eight females were taken out in a sad con-

dition and placed in the hospital. The scene at the yard was of the most

heart-rending description.

The parents of many of those at work in the building and the yard rushed to the scene of the disaster to make inquiries after the safety of their children, but the names of all who have perished have not been ascertained.

Maj. Stebbins, Military Storekeeper, was in the building at the time with several other gentlemen, and states that after the powder on the benches caught, the fire spread down rapidly, blinding the girls and setting fire to their clothes. Many of them ran to the win-dows wrapped in flames and in this way communicated the fire to the dresses of others.

The eighteen dead bodies taken out were so terribly charred as to be almost beyond identification. Three more are mortally inred, and there are fitteen or twenty severe contusions. Special care was taken to prevent the fire from reaching the large magazine in which several tuns of powder are con-stantly kept, for had the flames reached the building, the loss of life would have been fearful, as several hundred persons were in the immediate vicinity. While the firemen were engaged in pouring their streams upon the building in which the explosion occurred, another explosion took place in the ruins, but which only resulted in throwing up into the air some of the burning timbers.

Quite a number were injured in jumping from the windows; but the majority of those who escaped in this way immediately ran off in all directions, which renders it difficult to tell who perished and who escaped. One young weman had an arm broken in jumping from the window. Three boys are missing, and it is leared they perished in the building.

Early-Closing Movement.-Several thousand clerks of dry goods and other deal-ers in this city assembled at Union Square on the 16th, for the purpose of effecting a change

in their hours of labor. The clerks in the retail trade desire that the stores of their employers may be closed at seven o'clock in the evening; and they appeal to the public to do no trading after that hour.

The clerks marched in procession; they had banners, music, and calcium lights; and their meeting was entirely satisfactory to them in respect to numbers and enthusiasm.

Ex-Mayor Opdyke presided and made a short and pertinent speech, when letters from Governor Seymour: A. T. Stewart, General Walbridge and Simon Stern were read, and resolutions adopted, declaring the objects of the clerks, and that they "knew no such word as fail." Horace Greeley, H. W. Beecher Chauncey Shaffer, C. S. Spencer, George F. Train, Mr. McChesney, Mr. McLellan and others delivered addresses, and the meeting

Farewell to the Russians,-The Boston Post of the 16th says:
"Admiral Lessoffsky, with the fleet under

his command, comprising the Osliaba, the Viti-az and the Percsveiz, takes his departure from our waters this morning to sail directly for Cronstadt. Last evening the city government tendered a farewell dinner to the officers of the fleet at the Parker House. Mayor Lincoln presided. The entertainment was one of great ele-gance and was attended, besides the Russian guests, by several well known citizens. Speeches were made by the Mayor, Admiral Lessoffsky. Captains Kopytoff, Boutakoff and Kraemer, Adjt. neral Schouler, Hon. Josiah Quincy. Jr.. O. W. Holmes, Hon. Peleg W. Chandler, E. P. Whipple and others. The occasion was one of great enjoyment, though of an informal character. Among the guests was the oldest son of President Lincoln. The sentiments expressed by the several speakers showed the most friendly feeling between our country and Russia. We speed the parting as we greet the coming guest. During their brief sejourn in the modern Athens, our Russian brethren have been handsomely treated, and have behaved handsomely in return. They have visited our manufactories and seen our factory girls : they have learned what kind of men we put in office, and have seen that in this country a man may be great without holding office; the nurseries of our youth have been open to them, and the hospitals where we continue the nursing of the old or invalid; with this also they have seen how a people carry on war and what improvements and additions are made to the art of destruction when free people are at work for their

Bishop Colenso Deposed .- On the 31st ultimo Mesers. Brooks and Dubois, proctors in London for the Metropolitan Bishop of Capetown, served a copy of the following sentence

of deposition on Bishop Colenso:

"Whereas, in and by the sentence pronounced by us on the 16th December, 1863, against the Bishop of Natal, we did adjudge to suspend the operation of the said sentence until the 16th April, 1864, for the purpose of affording the said Bishop of Natal an opportunity of retracting and recalling the extracts therein mentioned and referred to ; and whereas, the said sentence delivered by us on the said 16th December, 1863, was personally served on the said Bishop of Natal at No. 23 Sussex Place, Kensington, in the county of Middlesex, on the 26th January, 1864, as appears from the affidavit of service thereof, duly filed of record; and whereas, it has been proved to our satisfaction that the Bishop of Natal did not, on or before the 4th day of March last past file of record with Douglas Dubois, of No. 7 Godliman street. Doctor's Common, London, proctor, solicitor and notary public, our commissary in England, a full, uncor ditional, and absolute retractation, in writing, of the extracts so mentioned and referred to in said sentence, nor did on or before the 16th day of April instant, file with the registrar of this dio se, at his office in Capetown, such full, unconditional and absolute retraction and recall of the said extracts. And whereas the said sen tence has now, in terms of the provisions there of and by reason of the premises, become of force and effect, now, therefore, we do hereby adjudge and decree the sentence so pro-nounced on the said 16th of December, 1863, to he of full force, virtue and effect from and after this date; and we do, accordingly, decree and sentence the said Bishop of Natal to be deposed from the said office as such bis bop, and prohibited from the exercise of any divine office within any part of the metropolitical province

"R. CAPETOWN (L S.)" (Signed)

Adjt-Gen. Thomas on Negro Soldiers.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT.-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 30, 1864.

Hon. II. Wilson-Dear Sir: On several occasions, when on the Mississippi River, I contemplated writing to you respecting the colored troops and to suggest that, as they have been fully tested as soldiers, their pay should be raised to that of white troops, I desire now to give my testimony in their behalf. You are aware that I have been engaged in the organization of freedmen, for over a year, and have necessarily been thrown in constant contact with them.

The negro in a state of slavery is brought the master, from early childhood, to strict obedience, and to obey implicitly the dictates of the white man, and they are thus ed to believe that they are an inferior race. Now, when organized into troops they carry this habit of obedience with them, and their officers being entirely white men, the negroes

promptly obey their orders.

A regiment is thus rapidly brought into a state of discipline. They are a religious people-another high quality for making good soldiers. They are a musical people, and thus learn to march and accurately perform their mouvres. They take pride in being elevated as soldiers, and keep themselves as well as their camp grounds, neat and clean. This. know from personal inspection, and from the reports of my special inspectors, two of my staff officers being constantly on inspect-

They have proved a most important addition to our forces, enabling the Generals in active operations to take a large force of white into the field, and now, brigades of blacks are placed with the whites. The forts erected at the important points on the river are nearly all garrisoned by blacks-artillery regiments raised for the purpose-say at Paducah and Columbus, Kentucky, Memphis, Tennessee, Vicksburgh and Natchez, Missis sippi, and most of the works around New Or-

Experience proves that they manage heavy guns very well. Their fighting qualities have also been fully tested a number of times, and

I am yet to hear of the first case where they did not fully stand up to their work. I passed over the ground where the 1st Louisiana made the gallant charge at Port Hudson, by far the stronger part of the Rebel works. The wonder is that so many have made their escape. At Milliken's Bend, where I had three incomplete regiments-one without arms until the day previous to the attack-greatly superior numbers of Rebels charged furiously up to the breastworks. The negroes met the enemy on the ramparts, and both sides freely used the bayonet-a most rare occurrance in warfare, as one or the other party gives way be-fore coming in contact with the steel. The Rebels were defeated with heavy loss. The bridge at Moscow, on the line of the railroad from Memphis to Corinth, was defended by one small regiment of blacks. A cavalry attack of three times their number was made. the blacks defeating them in three charges made by the Rebels

They fought them hours, till our cavalry came up, when the defeat was made complete, many of the dead being left on the field. A cavalry force of 350 attacked 300 rebel cavalry near the Big Black with signal success, a number of prisoners being taken and marched to Vicksburg. Forrest attacked Paducah with 7,500 men. The garrison was between five and six hundred, nearly four hundred being colored troops recently raised. What troops could have done better? So, too they fought well at Fort Pillow till overpowered by greatly superior numbers.

The above enumerated cases seem to me sufficient to demonstrate the value of the col ored troops. I make no mention of the cases on the Atlantic coast, with which you are perfectly familiar.

I have the honer to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant. L. Thomas, Adjutant-General.

An English view of the American Woman's "Covenant"- The London Doily News devotes a sensible leading article to the anti-luxury movement of the women of the United States, concluding thus :

As far as we can judge there will be little difference of opinion on this side of the water on any part of the case. The recent profuse expenditure in dress and luxury has not a spectacle agreeable to the moral taste of the real friends of the republic, however clearly they may see it to be a natural consequence of an inflated currency and an abnormal war expenditure. It would, therefore, please the friends of the northern cause to see a style of manners prevailing more accordant with the solemn and tragic character of the time. So far their sympathy will be with the motive of the lengue. Nor would this feeling be impaired by any fear of the economical consequences in Europe. Nothing that can be done by any voluntary association can stop the drain of gold from any country when its dispreportion to other circulating media has reached a certain point. The gold will run out till the balance of the currency is restored. And it will bring in a proportionate amount of European com modities in return, whether those imports are of one character or another. If not silks, laces, and cigars, it will be something else that is - arms and ammunition, hardware, woollens, or colonial products. The merchants and the much-dreaded 'speculator' will take care that commodities shall find their way where they are wanted, past all barriers of conventional exclusion. We had all rather see the freedmen cared for, and the wounded, and bereaved tended and sustained, than fine ladies littering with diamonds while evading the penalties of the war : but the total amount of exchange will scarcely be affected by such mutations of taste and habit. And we will venture to assure all good citizens in the republic that they have nothing to fear from our manufacturers, operatives and artisans, whatever course expenditure may take in the Northern States. After the proof of the temper of the Lancashire people which the cotton famine has afforded, it is rather strange that any northern citizen should imagine that friends could be turned into encases by any effect this league could produce on the silk and lace manufactures. Intervention will not take place a day sooner for anything the league may do or design; and if we do not believe that its members will modify the operation of economic laws, we shall have hearty sympathy for every act of self-denial and devotedness by which the woes of the war will be assuaged, and its consequences lightened to posterity.

Letter from Richard Cobden .- The Philadelphia Press publishes the following let ter from Mr. Cobden, addressed to a gentleman in Philadelphia:

We are looking anxiously for the news, from your side, of the next campaign. For myself I have never considered that the result of your terrible civil war was to be decided by fighting alone. It is the organization of the South, through the operation of the war on the African race, that I have always regarded as the real source of the weakness and danger of the Confederates. But for this cause to have full effect requires time.

"During that time I fear you will be incurring an enormous expenditure and accumula-ting a terrible debt. This is not all; I am afraid, while the government is necessarily spending vast sums, your citizens are individually giving way to extravagant private habits. This is lighting the candle at both ends. If persevered it will lead you to terrible financial difficulties. The only way in which you can continue to furnish extraordinary supplies to the government is by the rigid practice of economy on the part of individuals. Let every patriot preach this truth to the people,

"I have full faith in the ultimate triumph of your cause, because it is the cause of justice, civilization, and humani'y

Dr. Livingstone's Expedition-New exploration - Important assarches. - Sir Rod-erick Murchison writes to the London Times

"I have received letters from my distinguished friend Dr. Livingstone, by the last of which, dated Mozambique, the 24th of February, I learn that he was in good health, and was about to proceed to Bombay, there to endeavor to sell the Lady Nyassa steam-vessel, which he had constructed at his own cost. When he re-ceived, at Shapanga, the notice of the abolition of his consulate, he was unable for want of water to transport the Pioneer steamer down Knowing that he must wait till the Zambesi. rains filled the stream, he, with his well-known zeal, resolved to devote all the time which must intervene to execute a journey into the interior along the western banks of the Shire, and, if possible, to determine if the Lady Nyassa,

which he had formerly examined, was supplied by waters coming from the north, and which were supposed to issue from the Lake Tanganyika of Burton and Speke.

"Unfortunately, the boat which he had prepared to ascend the Shire was lost in one of the cataracts. Nothing daunted, he pushed on upon foot, attended by his faithful Macololo and the steward of the Pioncer, and keeping to the northwest explored a range of mountains running north and south, about six thousand feet above the sea, with rich valleys beneath them, at an altitude of two thousand feet. Arriving at Kotakota Bay of the great lake, in latitude 12° 56' South, where the vast sheet of water is reduced to a narrow channel, he there found the transfer of slaves across to the east coast in full vigor, and he deeply regretted that he had not been permitted to continue his services by bringing his little steamer, the Lady Nayassa, up to this point, as he could with her most effectively check this slave transit. The Pioneer, constructed by the government, was found to draw too much water for interior navigation. The account of his journey from there to the west and north, which is full of interesting new data, will be given to the Royal Geographical Society on the 13th of June.
"With the sincerest desire to prosecute his

researches to the north by west, his sense of duty impelled Dr. Livingstone to return to the Zambesi before he could determine by personal survey the direction in which the waters flow at the north end of the Lake Nyassa, but he collected much valuable native information, which will produce interesting discussions among geographers. Suffering temporarily from severe illness, and being under strict orders to abandon the Zambesi expedition, he felt compelled to return to complete his official duties by taking the Pioneer down that river and with his companions, he therefore travelled back nearly seven hundred English miles in fifty-five days, and reaching Shupanga he thence descended the stream. True to his word, he undertook to send to the Cape the nativ boys and children, who had been freed and artially instructed.

"Let us hope that he may not suffer much ecuniary loss by the sale of his own Lady vassa, expressly constructed at his cost, stop the slave-trade across the Shire, and that ir government will not be oblivious of the earty and devoted services of this meritorious missionary and great explorer."

In a letter from Shapanga, on the Zambesi, dated the 10th of February, Livingstone adds, to a detail of his recent explorations in the interior, the following paragraph:

"I hope a report of my being murdered has not reached my family, as they may believe it the more readily on account of the lies already propagated. I have never known any difficulty with an interior tribe, or any other not engaged

The Gold Bill .- The President has ap proved and signed the act to prohibit certain sales of gold and foreign exchange, commonly called the "Gold Bill," and also viding that all goods, wares, and merchandise in the public stores and warchouses, on which the duties are unpaid, and which shall have been in bond for more than one year and less than three years, may be entered for consump-tion and the bonds cancelled at any time before the first day of September next, on payment of the duties and charges according to the laws in force at the time the goods shall be with-

Sad Accident.-The New-York express train for Boston via. Springfield, Monday after-noon, when about one mile north of Berlin Station, met with an accident caused by the expansion of the track rails. The two rear cars of the train were thrown from the track down an embankment and hadly broken up. Some 35 persons are reported to be injured, mostly

FOREIGN.

Europe.-By the arrival of the Royal Mail steamship Scotia, we have dates from Liverpool to the 4th inst. Mr. Dayton, the representations to the French Government, which were deemed satisfactory, that the warvessels being built at Bordeaux and Nantes re intended for the Confederates. ordered that they should not be permitted leave the ports where they are building. Two delegates are said to have been appointed by the French Government to proceed to Amer ica, ascertain the real state and prospects the belligerents, and report the same to the Emperor. It is also reported that overtures have been made by France to the British Government, with a view to stopping the fright-ful and useless carnage between the Federals and Confederates. In the House of Commons it was stated that the telegraph, which is in-tended to bring the Old and New World in communication by way of Behrings, is actually in course of execution.

At the last meeting of the London Con-

ference, on the 2d, all the neutral powers declared themselves in favor of separating Holstein, Lauenburg and South Schleswig from the dominions of the King of Denmark and erecting them into an independent Ger-man State. The representatives of the German Powers and those of the neutral Powers were, however, disagreed as to the frontier line of the two nationalties. The Danish representatives declared against a prolongation of the armistice, but consented to refer the matter to their Government. The conference was to meet again on the 6th. Notice has been given that the blockade of the ports which were raised on the 12th of May unless negotiations are carried on at the Conterence leading, at least to some preliminary arrangements, be resumed on the 12th of

The Rebel sympathizers among the London dailies assert that Grant's campaign has been a total failure. The London Times thinks that will not be able to recross the Potomac with more than a remnant of his ermy.

the conduct of Admiral Pinzon in seizing the Chincha Islands. The European press gen-erally condemned this act as one of manifest

Mexico.-The Emperor Maximilian arrived at Vera Cruz on May 28, having touched at Madeira and Martinique. At the latter place he liberated four Mexicans of the National par-On his arrival in Vera Cruz, Almonte was summoned by telegraph from Cordova, and he arrived at Vera Cruz in the evening. nicipal Council of Vera Cruz presented to the

Emperor the keys of the city. After a brief sojourn he took the train for Loma Alta, the terminus of the road, and from there proceeded to Soledad, Cordova and Orizaba. Cruz he also issued a proclamation, in wi promised to pursue a liberal policy. G ta Anna has been appointed Field Ma the Empire, and a sloop of war is to be from Vera Cruz to Havana to convey h all possible honor to the Mexican shores. Almonte, Miramon, and Marques have likewis heen appointed Field Marshals. Almonte by a decree of April 10, had been appointed the Vicegerent of Maximilian until the arrival the Emperor in Mexico, and consequently the regency had ceased their functions of 20. It was expected that Maximilian w reach the City of Mexico on the 10th inst.

The French claim to have gained three tories over the Mexicans-one at Hochitian where Gen. Donai is said to have captured let men; one at Valparaiso, near Zacatecas, when according to French reports, the Mexicans log 120 killed and 300 captured, and one at Mais. huela, when Mejia totally routed Doblada carturing over 1,000 men. The last item we men tioned last week.

Central and South Americathe arrival of the Northern Light from Asy wall, we have news from Central and Se America. One third of the city of was destroyed by fire on May 30. ment in Peru, Chili, and other South A Republics, against Spain, continues. The vies of Peru and Chili are being augment and Peru was soon to launch a monit enrollment of volunteers is still Irage In the United States of Colombia and had been made to assassinate wen. M. but it was unsuccessful.

West Indies. -- Captain Road Hamburg bark Hermoon and Me port, from St. Demingo City, 31s orts :- "The revolution was a with savage hate. The great expedition had at last effect. Manzanilla bay, after some re-less of about one hundred me wounded. The Spaniards prisoners, nor is it known Dominicans were killed. To the taking of Monte Christ strategic point of view, to about one hundred thousand men take consider the whole United State The market is glutted with Am sions and lumber. At the same time ig and vegetables of the country nously high, as nothing is be The rainy season had set in. vonito had already claimed their considerable extent, which, togsmallpox, which has been ragin time past, and become a perfect er make St. Domingo City rather a glo for some months to come.

LATER FROM EUROPE

By the arrival of the North Ame have five days later news from Europe The ship Rockingham from Cal Queenstown was burned by the pirate A April 23. The Alabama was spoken prince. The Alabama was spoken blowing day by a vessel which has rived in London.

The London Conference on the Dano-

estion had been extended to the 26th o No progress had been made towards a of the question, and it was fear hostilities would be resumed between and Germans when the armistice expired Danes complain that the proposed frontier of their country would leave ways at the mercy of Germany. The of Russia had transferred to the H Oldenburg all claims of his family to the stein succession.

The Emperor of Russia has recalled Embassador from Rome. This is regarded a mark of the Emperor's displeasure was recent Allocation of the Pope relative to

Earl Russell in the English Parliame plained of the non-attention by the W ton Government to the representation by Lord Lyons on the subject of Federal ing in Ireland.

Outrage upon a Soldier's Was On Friday morning last, a respectab. man dressed in deep mourning, and, as observer might see, in considerable dis and weak, was dragged by two men, a p man and the conductor of a car, out of o the Eighth avenue cars into the street there left. She was clean, orderly, in way decent. But she was black-that her offence.

A correspondent gave notice of this rage in our columns the same day. We taken the pains to inquire a little fa about the poor woman who was so it treated. Her name is Ellen Anderse was the wife, but is now the widew, geant William Anderson, of Compa wenty-sixth United States colored This regiment of Union soldiers wa this city, under the auspices League Club. Sergeant Anders here, showed himself to be a br and trusty soldier, and had be promoted for good conduct. irs. Anderson received a let England, her husband's captain that her husband had been drow fort while in the discharge this letter the captain took in high terms of her husband

This poor widow of a loval decently, behaving herself as spectably as any gentlewers out of a public conveyance in very day when Major-Gener thanked and praised the co der his command for their a trying position, and told nion they had proved then ny place on the field. Wha oldiers think of us, when outrage in the papers? Or what they think? Then wha white men think and say, whe the widow of a soldier of the discharge of his duty, is sit in a street car in New York -P

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Fan

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Imagine to y saw Dr. Paley not have seen h death,-imagin square-built m imated and first sight, app inub nose, and awkward gait decent and dig ive protubere wig, such as sui oat; but witho

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20NG OF THE FORGE.

From the New York Mirror 1 low the "Song of the Forge," a spiritand the page. Even compared with Schil-sang of the held's freemains unsur-years ago, it went the round of the we believe from backwood's Maga-lack a Rip V a Wikkle's nap.preserv-Later circumanying the globe, it red in the Courter Magazine, whence I us original by some American jour-tion that revising. We reprint it, to our pages. The the long day," as we in the general description of the fu-tile foodsets or plough, in the dream and was believed of the anchor's chain, estering autospace as of the dashing

the mass of our la ringig! the mass of archis ringig! a handre a smarrs swing;
ander-rattle of a tropic sky
y blows still manufor;
ig, clang!
is of the our y mose,
her string sees for ring now!

rathe kand, the confer now— er at the kand, the 25 er, mother, bless on toll; should furrow soft amound a rains, to sat . 1 and themphant soft

agl our could, see rec shall be a sweet and statement len. sweet and shi hered lea, a streamlet's silver tide. and of the morning birds, any of the standards, process which lostray alone hedges and sweet May hill's side

or and show the stand spend clory makes the land; a ready, from the brow blendent slope is redied.

what glows and the gallant version as CHAII wars the gallant version strain, wany winds and a learner tides: ST CHAIN ed by this the good ship braves eky roadstead, and the waves

rous no more, the more in sees most drive dark before the breeze, storm cloud on the bull dmly he rests, though fin away hotsterous climes his vessel lay, aut on our skill.

on what sand these lines shall's keep hans beneath the soloun deep! By Aire s pestilential short—
By many an leeberg, lone and hoar—
By many a palmy Western isle
Basking in spring's per stre, smile—
By sormy Labrador?

say shall they feel the reselved, When to the battery's doubly heal The crushing broadside makes reply? Or else, as at the georges Nile, and grappling ships, that strive the while for death or vic ory.

grah! Cling—clang! one more, what glows, but brothers of the forge, beneath plan tempest of your blows. The furance's red breath? clang-a burning torrent, clear

at brilliant, of bright sparks is poured d and up in the dusky air, our hummers forge the Swenn.

sword!—a usine of dread, yet when the Freeman's thight is bound, he for the land that gave nin birth, or sacred is it then !

ver for the truth and right er for the truth and right is in the van of fight; r in some wild mountain pass, where fell Leonidas; one strile plain and stern, ton or a Bannockburn; here erags and bursting rills, flores a Real and bursting rills, To Salzer's Alps, gray Tyrol's hills; O as when sank the Armada's puide, lessas above the stormy tide! rty-when men do stand reasting and their matice land-

CONVERSATIONS OF PALEY.

When I went to live at Lincoln, in 1797, mew that Archdeacon Paley had been me few years before appointed subdean; id as his place obliged him to three month's lence every year, I anticipated much deand instruction in the conversation of of "The evidences of Christianity." ove all, of that sagacious and origirk, "Horæ Pauline." On his arrier party—at one or those dinners which e elsewhere spoken of as regularly inatchanged between the residentiary and the er was amongst them

and nose, and projecting teeth; with an askward gait and movement of the arms; a "When I set up a carriage, it was thought right that my armorial bearings thought appear on the panels. Now, we had

this sugularity; perhaps he would not seem that admire too, the masterly variable foundative too, the masterly variable foundative proof of the distinct that the dream one was let use of the archor's claim, as was let use of the dashing the attempt. I heard him repeat three or four times the word "noodge," pushing his clows at the same time towards the sides of that was accompanying the poor man who this sugularity; perhaps he would not seem that, any tenare upto wish to correct what he found he could not cure without difficulty, and so gave up the attempt. I heard him repeat three or four times the word "noodge," pushing his clows at the same time towards the sides of that was accompanying the poor man who this was going to be hanged. "Why," said he,

When we were seated at table, the mistress of the house said, "Mr. Subdean, what will you be pleased to eat?"—"Eat, madam? eat everything, from the top of the table to the bottom—from the beginning of the first coarse to the end of the second." Then, putting on an air of grave doubt and deliberation—"There are those perk stackes; I had intended to proceed, regularly and systems for the second to myself; there then I was, safe from the man and fowls to myself; there then I was, safe from when the end was the same, and the means equally innocent and indifferent --- . Paley had a quick and nice tact on all occasions; whether he understood the preciseness | tendence even of a servant: "I am so bad of my sentence as in jest or in earnest I a horseman, that if any man on horseback know not; but, not allowing me to finish it, he cried out—"Ay, I see you are for the pork staakes. Give me some of that dish" -naming neither pork steaks nor ham and

Every one who has heard Paley talk must ator, not even that to which was applied, "quid si ipsum videsses?" could lose by transcription more of its force and effect. Paley's eloquence, however, did not, like the orator's, consist in his action; that was by no means graceful. His utterance was at times indistinct; and when the persons to whom he talked were near him, he talked between his teeth; but there was a variety and propriety of inflexion in the tones of his voice-an emphasis so pronounced, and so clearly conveying his meaning and feeling, assisted too by an intelligent smile or an arch leer, that not only what was really witty appeared doubly clever, but his ordinary remarks seemed ingenious.

We, that is the society of the place, dined at the subdearry. The weather was excessively with the control of the place of the place. sively cold: the fire in the room in which we dined had been lighted but just before din-ner; we were all chilled. Paley felt it to be useless to make apologies for what might have been so easily prevented; he talked of a dinner party, "an improvement upon this room, for they dined out of doors." To one of the company who was helping to the trifle, as it is here called-" Captain -, you that immediately after dinner he sent for his tooth-pick case, and was impatient till it was brought; that he drank very sparingly, of white wine chiefly; and that some ginger-bread was served, not as a part of the des-

sert, but to him alone.

After dinner, one of the party said, " Mr. Subdean, if you will give me leave, I'll stir the fire." Paley rushed from his end of the table: "I understand your trick! you want to have an opportunity of warming yourself. These are reflections of a mind at case: I thor of "Moral and Political Philoso- have been further from the fire than any of yon: give me the poker." When we were seated round the fire, he gave me a letter: "It relates to the hare we had at dinner. perform his duty of residence, in the It is written by a farmer, a tenant to the above mentioned, I made him a visit dean and chapter. Nay, read it aloud." I finding him "at home." It was read:—" Reverend Sir: I request your hona abertards that he was at this time our's acceptance of a hare, as I mean to ask ded in the composition of his "Natural a favour in a short time. I am, &c., &c." Paley said, "As the dean remarked, so y I was "from home." My curiosity many thousand presents have been made ot, however, long to wait for its grati- with the same intention, yet the motive was m. I was soon invited to meet him at never so honestly avowed before," I said, | man. "I hope the farmer will obtain the favour." " Very likely he will."

"When I lived at Carlisle, I used to send celety of the place. . I entered the drawing- half-a-guinea to market on the market-day, om with some degree of ave; the greater and that supplied my family with provisions art of the company was assembled, and Dr. for the week." A proof notwithstanding the cheapness of that country, of the straitagine to yourself, reader, if you never ness of Paley's circumstances. His family aw Dr. Paley, and many of my readers may be the vescen him, since I write years after his servants. He talked without reserve of passers after his servants. th, -imagine to yourself a thick, short, sages in his former life, which a man of orsare-built man, with a face which, though dinary character, in the situation he then ated and cheerful, could not but, at filled, would have been careful to keep out

ed his place, a short cassock. To this part or had ever been. All the old folks of the falls as numerous as if a whole host, and not of the dress of the dignified ecclesiastic he family were consulted; they knew nothing one little babe, were the subject of them. had a particular dislike, and ridiculed it by about it. Great search was made, however, But of the coming of these little ones poets ealling it "a black apron, such as the mas-ter tailors wear in Dublin." The whole of which was engraved a coat of arms. It was What about their going! When the his dress was, of course, black. He wore carried by common consent that these must out to return no more we believe that the his dress was, of course, black. He wore silver buckles at his knees and in his shoes.

He was talking as I entered; and I perceived, with surprise, that he spoke a very broad northern dialect. He had passed, indeed, a great part of his life in the north of indeed, a great part of his life in the north of England; but he had been educated and liver and the course of the first house has opened, and that they are safely at home. We weep, but that we found out that the tankard had been educated and liver been bought at a safe? His looks and many out to return no more we believe that the seech you, to preserve yound cheeful frame of mind. Be for one day instead of a fire-worshipper of a clear self-possession; and empare the day in which you indeed, a great part of his life in the north of indeed, a great part of his life in the north of indeed, a great part of his life in the north of indeed, a great part of his life in the north of indeed, a great part of his life in an one more we believe that the door of the Father's house has opened, and that they are safely at home. We weep. But it is not that they are gone, but that we are left. We weep, not because they are inside of the gate, but because they are inside ed long at Cambridge, and had Seen a good ner were an admirable commentary on this deal of the world. Perhaps he was vain of story, and rendered it superfluous for him to this singularity; perhaps he would not seem make, and he did not make, any remark up-

explains the meaning of a word not very "I got into the crowd without intending it; generally in use among scholars, nor in good company. But Paley's merits, though they might have been recommended by polished manners, were superior to them, and wanted pified, and that was all: I observed that the them not; and his learning was the more agreeable by being entirely free from formality, pedantry, or assumption of literary importance. I could not learn to what all this our habits! The poor man who was executed ed; and soon after, dinner was announced. up a miller; after the commission of the fel-

the history of his life. Paley took his rides on horseback ocea? sionally, but always alone, without the atwas to come near me when I am riding, I should certainly have a fall; company would take off my attention, and I have need of all I can command to manage my horse and keep my seat; I have got a horse, the quietest creature that ever lived, one that at Carbe aware how much his talk loses by being lisle used to be covered with children from written down; no speech of the greatest or the ears to the tail." Understanding all this, and seeing him gambadoing on the race-course, I turned my horse's head another way. "I saw what you meant this morning; it was very considerate of you; I am

much obliged to you."
Paley was careful of petty expenses, as is frequently the case with those who have had but narrow incomes in early life. He kept a sufficiently handsome establishment as subdean, but he was stingy. A plentiful fall of snow took place during an evening party at the precentor's; two of Mr. Subdean's daughters were there; he showed great anxiety on account of the necessity that seemed to have arisen of sending them home in a sedan-chair. Taking the advice of several of the company, whether such necessity really and inevitably

existed, he said to me, "It is only next door."
—"The houses touch," said I," "but it is a long round to your door; the length of both houses, and then through the garden in front of your house." He then consulted the precentor, who, to put the matter in the right hands them down to the ground. Every point of view, cried out, let the girls have a day there is less sound in the tree; every day

seem to be up to the elbows in suds; send all sought and delighted in his conversation; me some of that; dig deep." I observed, he was liked, yet it cannot be said in an unqualified sense that he was respected. The familiarity of his manners, his almost perpetual jests, his approximations to coarseness of language, weakened the splendour of his literary reputation by which we should otherwise have been dazzled. Yet he was though rough and unpolished, perfectly well behaved. If ever he stepped aside from the conformity with the order and regulations of good society, it was in the spirit of fun, and understood to be so; he was, in all ordinary cases, gentle and good-natured; his tact enabled, and his seemingly-benevolent disposi tion prompted to say what might be pleasing to those with whom he conversed, and to avoid what might be disagreeable. He certainly was not by nature of a selfish character; how far the example of the world, and the necessities of his own situation might have engendered this sentiment, which every man finds unamiable when exerted against himself, it is not for man to judge, who cannot know the heart, and can seldom impartially decide on the conduct of his fellow-

COMING AND GOING.

Sanshine and shadow come and go alternately, or with mingled influence checker the scenes of life. The first coming of a child into the household is more than the advent of an angel. A divine messenger might more surprise us, might play upon our wonder and fear, or give food for reflection by his message.

But a child comes from as mysterious and strange a land as the unknown sky. Every sight, appear ugly; with bushy brows, of view. There was latent pride in this, perhaps.

"When I set up a carriage, it was protuberence of belly; wearing a white such as suited his place, and a court, but without what would also have suit.

haps.

"When I set up a carriage, it was protuberence of belly; wearing a white such as suited his place, and a court, but without what would also have suit.

haps.

"When I set up a carriage, it was whole population. What is it? what will it become? how shall we rear it? what is it should appear on the panels. Now, we had none of us ever heard of the Paley arms: none of us ever dreamed that such existed, and fear, in gladness or sorrow, with footand wonders of thought. One child is a

What about their going! When they go

was playing with tops, a buoyant boy. He is a man and gone now! His foot is in the field, his hand upon the sword. There is no more childhood for him or for us. Life has claimed him. When a beginning is made it is like a raveling stocking, stitch by stitch gives way till all are gone. The house has not a child in it. There is no more noise in the hall—boys rushing in pell-mell; it is very orderly now. There are no more skates or sleds, bats, balls, or strings, left scattered about. Things are neat enough now.

There is no delay of breakfast for sleepy folks; there is no longer any task before you 'noodging" referred, as the story was finish | this morning was a miller; had been brought | lie down of looking after anybody, and tucking up the bed-clothes. Taere are no disputes to settle, nobody to get off to school, no complaints, no importunities for imposible things, no rips to mend, no fingers to tie up, no faces to be washed, or collars to be arranged! There was never such peace in the house! It would sound like music to have some feet clatter down the front stairs! O for some children's noise!

What used to ail us that we were husbing tematically, through the ham and fowls to the beef; but those pork stankes stayger my the bustle and trouble of a family, and there and reproving their slamming and banging system." I sat next to him; he turned sud- I remained as long as I liked, or till I had the doors? We wish our neighbors would denly upon me:—"Mr. — what would finished what I was about." I said, "That you do in such a case?" As I had to answer is a very curious anecdote;" and I said it in a tle noise in these premises. A home with the first question proposed to me by the tone which, from a certain change in his out children! It is like a lantern and no can-great Dr. Paley, I endeavored to do so in countenance, I believe to have set him on dle; a garden and no flowers; a vine and no choice and correct phraseology. I said, that | musing how this anecdote would appear in | grapes; a brook with no water gurgling and rushing in its channel. We want to be tired, to be vexed, to be run over, to hear child life at work with all its varieties.

During the secular days this is enough marked. But it is Sunday that puts our homes to the proof. That is the Christian family day. The intervals of public worship are long spaces of peace. The family seems made up on that day. The children are at home. You can lay your hand on their heads. They seem to recognize the greater and the lesser love-to God and to friends. The house is peaceful, but not still. There is a low and melodious trill of children in it. But Sunday comes too still now. There is a silence that acher in the ear. There is too much room at the table, too much at the hearth. The bedrooms are a world too orderly. There is too much leisure and too little care.

Alas! what mean these things? Is some-

body growing old? Are these signs and tokens? Is life waning?

All summer long the great full-breasted tree has covered his branches with numberless leaves, and whirled them in the wind for music, and covered the little birds from sight that sung and builded within. It was green and strong and musical. At length a single leaf hangs in the tree with a brilliant color. You look at it and sigh, "It is the first I have seen this summer; there will now be more such." To-morrow it falls. Others ripen and follow. Ere long the tree grows thin. Every wind lifts many of them, and chair; it is only three pence a piece."

We all admired Paley's talents; we were all proud of having him for a subdean; we feting, the tree holds out its barren arms, and there are nowhere leaves upon them! Wait, O tree! There are buds and leaves yet. Only between thee and them is sleep, burial, resurrection. Winter is come, but so also is spring coming .- H. W. Beecher.

OUR CASKET.

---NEVER GIVE UP

Never give up. It is wiser and better Always to hope than once to despair; Fling off the load of doubt's cankering fetter, And break the dark spell of tyrannical care.

Never give up, or the bur len may sink you. Providence kindly has mingled the cup; And in the midst of all trials bethink you, The watchword of life must be - Never give -Tupper. up.

CREATION is a book which the nicest philosopher may study with the deepest attention. Unlike the works of art, the more it is examined, the more it opens to us sources of ad miration of its great Author; the more i calls for our inspection, and the more it demands our praise.—Buck's Theological Diction-

FALSE REPENTANCE. Can sackcloth clothe a fault or hide a shame ? Or do thy hands make Heaven a recompense, By strewing dust upon thy briny mouth

No! though thou pine thyself with willing want, Or face look thin, or careass ne'er so gaunt, Such holy madness God rejects and loathes That sinks no deeper than the skin or clothes. -Quarles.

HUMILITY.

Keen are the pangs Advancement often brings. To be secure, Be humble. To be happy, be content.—

James Hurdis.

Cultivate the physical exclusively and you

This Easth with all its dust and tears, Is no less His than youder spheres; And rain-drops weak, and grains of sand Are stamped by His immediate hand,
--Serling.

CHEERVLINES.—Try for a single day, I be-seech you, to preserve yourself in an easy and cheerful frame of mind. Be for one day you will find your heart open to every good motive, your life strengthened, and your But there are other goings besides these upward and heavenly ones. Children grow up. Nothing on earth grows so fast as children. It was but yesterday and that lad own improvement.—Jean Paul.

THE HOLY SPIRIT'S AID IN PRAYER .- As the sails of a ship carry it into the harbor, so prayer carries us to the throne and bosom of God. But as the sails cannot of themselves speed the progress of a vessel unless filled with a favorable breeze, so the Holy Spirit must breatle upon our hearts, or our prayers will be motionless and lifeless.—Toplady.

Home.-The road to home happiness lies over small stepping-stones. Slight circum-stances are the stumbling-blocks of families. The prick of a pin says the proverb, is enough to make an empire insipid. The tenderer the feeling the more painful the wound. A cold, unkind word checks and withers the blossom of the dearest love, as the most deli-cate rings of the vine are troubled by the faintest breeze. The misery of a life is born of a chance observation. If the true history of quarrels, public and private, were honestly written, it would be silenced with an uproar of derision.—Jesse.

Doing and Knowing .- Let all men know this and keep it in mind always, that a single, narrowest, simplest duty, steadily practised day after day, does more to support, and may do more to enlighten the soul of the doer, than a course of moral philosophy taught by a tongue which a soul compounded of Bacon, Shak-peare, Homer, Demosthenes and Burke, to say nothing of Socrates and Plato and Aristotle, should inspire.—John Wilson.

As a countenance is made beautiful by the oul's shining through it, so the world is beautiful by the shining through it of God .- Jacobi.

> SIMPLICITY. Childlike though the voices be, And unturable the parts, Thou wilt own the minstrelsy, If it flow from childlike hearts.

PROGRASTINATION. That which to-day is not begun, Is on the morrow still undone. -Goethe.

Within the brain's most secret cells, A certain lord chief justice dwells, Of sovereign power, whom one and all, With common voice we reason call. -- Churchill.

LOBSTERS AND THEIR HABITS.

Who does not like the flesh of the lobster? Even the child knows the nursery riddle, "Black in the kitchen, red on the ta-ble." Without any warmth in their bodies, or even without red blood circulating through their veins, they are wonderfully voracious. They even devour each other, and may be said to eat themselves; for changing their shell and stomach every year, these remains are generally the first morsel to glut their new system. They are always in harness, heavily armed to the teeth; seven-jointed is the cunningly forged mail of their back. Beneath this protecting roof move four, yes, eight sprawling feet, four on each side, pushing forward the unwieldy war-engine, like the Roman legion under the shelter of the attering-ram. The two great claws are the lobster's in-

struments of provision and defence, and by opening, like a pair of seissors, they have great strength, and take a firm hold. Beween the two claws like the animal's head, very small, with eyes like two black, horny specks, on each side; and these it can advance out of the socket or draw in at pleasure. The mouth, like that of insects, opens lengthwise of the body, not crosswise, as with men and the higher races of animals. It has two teeth for its food, but three more in the stomach. Before the pointed nose, the long, wire-like feeders or horns are stretched out, that seem to aid the dimness of its sight. The tail, or jointed instrument, is its great locomotive by which it is raised and propelled through the water. Beneath this we see lodged the spawn, in great abundance. When the young lobsters leave the pa-

rent, they seek refuge in small clefts of the rocks, or crevices at the bottom of the sea. In a few weeks they grow much larger, and change their shell of lobsterhood. In general, this is done once a year, and is a painful operation. For some days before this change, the animal discontinues its usual strength and vigor, lying torpid and motionless; but just before casting its shell, striking its claws against each other, every limb seems to tremble. Then the body swells in an unusual manner, and the shell begins to divide-it seems turned inside out, the stomach coming away with its shell. In like manner the claws are engaged, the lobster casting them off much as you or I would kick off a boot too big for us. For several hours it now continues enfeebled and motionless, but in two days the new skin becomes hardened, and within forty-eight hours the shell is perfectly formed and hard, like the one cast off.

The lobster has now increased more than a third in its size, and like a boy who has outgrown his pants, it seems wonderful how the old shell could contain so great an animal as fills the new. Below, in his native element, he reaches the age of twice ten years, and loses a foot or claw without feeling the loss, for he well knows they will grow again. At certain seasons, lobsters

never meet each other without a fight, and he knew was to pass that way. When he when a leg or even a claw is lost, the victor carries off this spoil to feast on, while the vanquished retires for a thorough repair of a poor stranger. For three days I have been his injured anatomy. This is quickly accomplished, for in three weeks the new limb is nearly as large and powerful as the old

When hunting, the lobster resorts to stratagem, if his strength be insufficient. In vain the oyster closes the door against his grasping, vice-like claw, for soon as the unsuspecting muscle opens its house, in he pops a stone, and the breach made, the oyster must surrender.

The lobster has his rocky hole at a depth of from six to twelve fathoms, and the propagation of his race is continued on in marvellous numbers. More than twelve thousand eggs have been counted in a single fe-When Ife reaches the light he is inactive, but in his own realm he dashes with rapid speed over chasms and rocky tablelands of the ocean. A motion of the tail is sufficient to hurl him down more than fifty feet deep, and thus escape the swiftest pursuer. So sure is this leap, that he never misses the entrance of his cavern, even in the most precipitous flight, although, too, it merely offers space enough to admit his

GOOD STORY OF MOZART.

The following amusing story is related of Mozart, the famous composer:

Haydn one day challenged his pupil to compose a piece of music which he could not play at sight. Mozart accepted the banter, and a supper and Champagne were to be the forfeit. Everything being arranged between the two composers, Mozart took his pen, and in five minutes dashed off a piece of music, and much to the suprise of Haydn,

handed it to him, saying—
"There is a piece of music which you cannot play, and I can. You are to give it the first trial."

Haydn smiled contemptuously at the -visionary presumption of his pupil, and placing the notes before him struck the keys of the instrument. Surprised at its simplicity, he dashed away until he reached the middle of the piece, when stopping all at once he exclaimed-

"How is this, Mozart? How is this? Here my hands are stretched 'out to both ends of the piano, and yet there's the middle key to be touched. Nobody can play such music; not even the composer himself.

Mozart smiled at the half excited indignation of the great master, and taking the seat he had quitted, struck the instrument with such an air of assurance that Haydn began to think himself duped. Running along through the simple passages, he came to that part which his teacher pronounced impossible to be played. Mozart, as many are aware, was endowed with an extremely long nose, a prodigious nose, which in modern dialect "stuck out a foot." Reaching the difficult passage he stretched both hands to the extreme ends of the piano, and leaning forward, bobbed his nose against the middle key which "nobody could play !" Haydn burst into an immoderate fit of laughter; and after acknowledging the "corn;" declared that nature had endowed Mozart with a capacity for music which he had never before discovered.

LITERARY LABOR AND STUDY

AN EXAMPLE OF INDUSTRY AND PERSEVERANCE.

Professer Lane, in his preface to the Arabic English Lexicon, makes the following remarks as to the labor expended on that

"Nearly twenty years have now elapsed since I commenced this work. Had I fore- frightful that an old crow went and brought seen that the whole labor of the composition must fall upon me, or the project be abandoned, and had I foreseen the length of time that it would require of me, unaided, I should certainly not have had the courage to under-* * * For seven years, in Cairo, I prosecuted my task on each of the work-days of the week, after an early breakfast until within an hour of midnight, with few and short intervals of rest (often with no interruption but that of a few minutes at a time for a meal, and half an hour for exercise) except on rare occasions when I was stopped by illness—and once, I devoted three days to a last visit to the Pyramids. I seldom allowed myself to receive a visitor, except on Fridays, the Sabbath and leisure day of the Muslims, and more than once I passed a quarter of the year without going out of my house. . . . To convey a due idea of the difficulties of my task would be impossible. While mainly composing from the 'Taj-el-Aroos,' I have often had before me, or by my side, eight or ten other lexicons (presenting three different arrangements of the roots, and all of them differing in order, or rather in disorder of the words explained), requiring to be consulted at the time; and frequently more than a day's study has been necessary to enable me thoroughly to understand a single passage."

AN ARAB STORY

In the tribe of Neggedeh, there was a horse whose fame was spread far and near, and a Bedouin of another tribe, by name Daber, desired extremely to posess it. Having offered for it, in vain, his camps and his whole wealth, he hit at length upon the following device, by which he hoped to gain the object of his desires. He resolved to stain his face with the juice of an herb, to clothe himelf with rags, to tie his legs and neck together, so as to appear like a lame beggar. Thus equipped he went to wait for Naber, the owner of the horse, who

saw Naber approaching on his beautiful a poor stranger. For three days I have been unable to move from this spot to seek food. I am dying; help me, and Heaven will reward you."—The Bedouin kindly offered to take him upon his horse, and take him home; but the rogue replied, "I cannot; I have no strength left."

Naber, touched with pity, dismounted, led his horse to the spot, and with great difficulty got the seeming beggar on his back. No sooner did Daher feel himself in the saddle, than he put spurs to the horse and galloped off, calling out as he did so; "It is I, Daher. I have got the horse and I am off with

Naber called after him to stop and listen. Certain of not being pursued, he turned and halted a short distance from Naber, who was armed with a spear. "You have taken my horse," said the latter, "and since beaven has so willed it, I wish you much joy of it; but I conjure you not to tell any one how you obtained it." "And why not?" asked Daher. "Because," said the noble Arab, "another man might be really ill, and men would fear to help him. You would be the cause of a refusal to perform an act of charity, for fear of being duped as I have Struck with shame at these words, Daher was silent for a moment, then, springing from the horse, returned it to its owner, embracing him, inviting him to his tent, where they spent a few days, and became fast friends for life. Lamartine.

OUR WASTE-BASKET.

"PRECOCIOUS SELF KNOWLEDGE."--"Who made you?" asked a lady teacher of a lubber of a boy, who had lately joined her class.

"I don't know," said he. "Don't you know? You ought to be ashamed of yourself. A boy fourteen years Why, there is little Dicky Fultonhe is only three-he can tell, I dare say.

Come here, Dicky; who made you?"
"God," said the infant.
"There," said the teacher, triumphantly, I knew he would remember it.

"Well, he oughter," said the stupid boy, 'taint but a little while since he was made."

A young candidate for the legal profession was asked what he should do first when employed to bring an action. "Ask for money on account," was the prompt reply. He passed.

WARNING TO YOUNG MEN .- A young exquisite, who was anxious to raise a ferocious crop of whiskers, and was told that bear's oil would facilitate their growth, went to a druggist and procured a bottle of oil which he put profusely on his face when going to Next morning, on looking in the glass, he was horrified to find either side of his face covered with a thick coat of feathers. The druggist had made a mistake and given him goose oil instead of bear's oil.

Concerning the sweetening required in rhubarb pies, a Pittsfield lady gives the following infallable rule ; "Throwin sugaras long as your conscience will let you; then shut your eyes and throw in one handful more."

THE BROTHER of Beethoven signed his name to distinguish himself from his andless brother," — von Beethoven, land-owner." The immortal composer retorted by signing his, " Ludwig von Beethoven, brain owner.

ONE farmer made a scarecrow so very back all the corn he had stolen for several days. Could'nt the farmer be induced to try his hand in the Government corn field?

Talking with the editor of an evening journal, Quilp enquired : "What's the use of your second edition, coming as it does so soon after the regular issue?"

"Use," replied the candid editor, "Why, to contradict the telegraphic dispatches in the first edition!" Quilp caved incontinently, and confessed that he saw it.

A good anecdote is told of Ali Pacha, the Sultan's grand vizier, recently in Paris. A lady, to whom this gentleman was introduced at a soirce, hazarded the naive question-"is the Sultan married?" "A great deal madam," was the Turk's reply."

The head of a turtle, for several days after its separation from the body, retains and exhibits animal life and sensation. An Irishman had decapitated one, and some days afterwards was amusing himself by putting sticks in its mouth which it bit with violence. A lady who saw the proceeding, exclaimed—"Why Patrick, I thought the turtle was dead? "So he is, ma am; but the crater's not sensible of it."

A romantic young man says that a woman's heart is like the moon—it changes continually, but always has a man in it.

An old fellow came into a tavern on a cold biting day, and said he guessed when Dr. Kane came away from the North Pole, he forgot to shut the door after him.

DIGNIFIED.

As a little four-year-old boy was being put to bed, his mother said to him, "Kiss mamma good night, Johnny." He at first

refused, and then inquired, "Do lieutenants kiss their mammas?" "Why do you ask and cutter of pitmen's clothes, to "Mr. Stethat, my dear?" inquired the astonished maternal parent. "Cause I'm lieutenant of our company, and Joe Walsh is captain !" Being assured that it was not beneath his official dignity to"kiss mamma good night," he saluted her and went to bed.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

BABY IDA.

BY AUGUST BELL. LITTLE baby, just beginning

Life's old problem, sad and sweet, You don't know the hearts you're winning With your tiny hands and feet, With your little mouth and chin, And your dainty rose-leaf skin, With your wondrous violet eyes When their dreamy lids uprise, All your tender helplessness Waking Love's most sweet excess

Happy little one! to be stled close to hearts that love you

And I wonder if you see Your young mother's eyes above you! While each day new life is bringing. Do you hear her sweet voice singing Do you know her hands' fond touch O, so fond, she loves so much! Do you look up in her face, And instinctive feel its grace

Almost four weeks old, they say—
Ah, dear baby! Life is long;
You'll not know, for many a day,.
How hearts sadden growing strong Baby's feet are soft and white And they need not travel yet: Baby's eyes are blue and bright, Seeing nothing to regret. As the flowers get sun and dew, So your life shall come to you. Trust on, sleep on, without fear. Angels guard you, baby dear!

School Visitor

WHO BUILT THE FIRST RAIL-ROAD?

George Stevenson. Who is he? I will tell you. In the little village of Wylam, in England, there lived an honest old man by the name of Bob Stevenson. This region is famous for its coal mines, and Bob was the fireman of an old pumping engine, in one of the collieries. He had six children.

The second child was born in June, 1781, and was called George. George grew as busy as a boy ever was. He was always on hand to run of errands and take care of the younger children, especially to keep them from getting under the wheels of the coal wagons, which passed and re-passed his father's cottage, drawn by horses on a rude wooden railway. Schooling he had none. His chief play was to model engines out of clay. At eight, he was cow-boy to a poor woman at two pence a day; a little later, a hoer of potatoes at four pence a day; then he found jobs at the collieries, at sixpence a day. George often helped his father, and fifteen was promoted to fireman's wages.

The first Saturday of his full wages, he marched out of the foreman's office showing his twelve shillings, and exclaiming, "I am now a made man for life." Not long after, when he had saved his first guinea, "I am now a rich man," he cried, with an honest joy shining in his face. Never did a fireman so love his engine. He studied it ; he cleaned it; he took it to pieces in order to master its different parts. It was his pet, and he never was tired of watching and tending

At eighteen he could neither read nor write; but when he heard there were books that told all about his engine, and other en- ance" was his word; he was never tired of gines besides, he was determined to learn to using it. But at this time, when boys and read. By resolute perseverance, and the ex- young men are so anxious to make a short pense of three or four pence a week for a cut to fame, fortune, character or position, year or two, on such evening schools as could let them know that there is no sure track to be had, he acquired as much reading, writing and arithmetic as served his turn for the time. He was now anxious to rise from the position of engine-man to that of "brakeman, It was a higher kind of colliery labor, and commanded better pay; from four to five dollars a week. With some difficulty, arising from the jealously of the regular brakeman, he qualified himself for the employment and got it.

George now married and had a cottage of his own. Thrifty, sober, and of extraordinary industry, he contrived to eke out his scanty wages by extra work in the evening. He made and mended shoes, cut out the pitmen's clothes, and having once " set to rights his own clock, soon became known as the " best clock doctor in the country."

The industrious husband soon became a happy father, when his young wife died, leaving one little boy behind. These were sorrowful days for poor George. The little household was broken up; and from this time one of George's chief objects was to save money for the education of his son. For awhile fortune seemed to be against him, and he thought of emigrating to this country. Step by step, however, his worth was found out. Though only a brakesman, he had mastered by study the whole round of enginneer contrivances in use in the collieries, and one by one opportunities came up for turning his knowledge to account for the benefit of his employers. "Stevenson's skill as engine doctor," says a friend " soon became noised abroad, and he was called upon to prescribe remedies for all the old wheezy

pumping machines in the neighbrbood. In 1812 he was appointed engine-wright window?" at Killingworth collieries. Here, during nine years of humble industry, he solved the great problem of railway locomotion. books from the library of a scientific institustudied together. Gradually, too, he rose to God, and trust in him always."

venson," the colliery engineer.

At Wylam, where he used to live, a rude sort of steam-engine had been contrived to run on the wooden rails before his father's cottage door. The first one which was made flew to pieces before it started; the next was voted a "perfect plague :" but Mr. Stevenson took every opportunity to go over and see it work, and he very soon thought he could make a much better one. His employers gave him the means, and he built an engine and gave it the name of "Puffing Billy." Puffing Billy did pretty well; but it Puffing Billy did pretty well; but it was not so much cheaper than horse-power, and Stevenson worked incessantly to perfect

It took some time, however, to bring the man and the work that waited for him together. "Puffing Billy" attracted no notice from newspapers or the busy world at large. At length a gentleman from Liverpool, Mr. William James, heard of Mr. Stevenson's locomotive and went over to Killingworth to see it. Stevenson was not there; but the moment Mr. James saw it, he exclaimed, "What a revolution in society will that make !"

Now the two English cities, Liverpool and Manchester, have a great deal of business with each other. Manchester is a great manufacturing town; and receives all its cotton through Liverpool. Cargoes of cotton were brought there in ships and it cost a great deal of time and money to get it carried to Manchester. Sometimes the workmen had to wait weeks for it, and a great question was stirring the minds of manufacturers; "what means could be devised to get cotton quicker from Liverpool?"

An answer was now ready—by railway. Is general agent for the Principia, and is author ized to take subscriptions for Stock, collect An answer was now ready-by railway. sneers which the idea met with. A com- money for the "Contingent Fund," and receive pany, however, was chartered, and Mr. denations for the Freedmen. Stevenson set to work to put it through. What a tattle he had to fight. Dukes and lords set themselves against the horrid iron road with its snorting engines. Science shook her head. "He'll get nothing to run upon it," was the common remark. tainly not at twelve miles an honr," said one. "Perfectly impossible," cried a third. Such speed is gross exaggeration,"declared another. In surveying the track for the purpose, the surveyors often had to work in the night with dark lanterns, for fear of the farmers. Stevenson was at the head of the survey, and almost everywhere they were treated as rogues and vagabonds, pelted by stones, barked at by dogs, chased with pitchforks, mobbed and hooted at. His men were sometimes ready to give up. "What shall we do?" they asked. "We must persevere," was always the calm and steady reply.

The road was built. The locomotive to run on it was built. It was called the Rocket. Mr. Stevenson put her on the line, and drove her at the rate of thirty miles an hour.

This incredible speed burst upon the world like a miracle. The road was opened on the 15th of September, 1830; and Mr. Stevenson's triumph was complete. Honors were now showered upon him. The city of Liverpool gave him a statue. Kings and queens sat down to hear him talk. Knighthood was offered him, but it was refused. Some one wishing to dedicate a book to him, asked what the "ornamental initials to his name were. "I have no flourishes to my name, either before or after," replied he; "merely say 'George Stevenson.

one great lesson-the power of "Persever-God has given them to perform,

LITTLE JOHNNY'S PRAYER.

A poor widow called her four little children to her one morning and said to them, "my dear children this morning I can give you nothing to eat; there is no more bread, nor meat, nor even a potato in the house. I have worked for you as hard as ever I

could, and I now feel so ill I can do no more. You may pray to God who has himself said, 'call upon me in the day of trouble, and I will deliver you."

Little Johnny, being very hungry, was much troubled by what his mother had said. As he was on his way to school he kneeled down and prayed aloud:

"O God my heavenly Father, and my dear Saviour, through whom I may come to thee, hear me, a little child, pray! Our mother has no bread, nor meat, nor even a potato; do give us something, that we and our dear mother may not starve! Help us, O Lord! Thou art rich and good, and eanst easily help us! and thou hast promised to hear the cry of the poor and needy; so help and hear for thy dear Son's sake!"

This was Johnny's simple prayer. After saying it he burried on to school. When he returned home in the middle of the day, what was his suprise and joy to see a great loaf of bread, a large dish of meat, and a basketful of potatoes upon the table!

"Dear mother," said he, "did not an angel bring all these things to you through the

"No," said the mother, "but God heard you when you were praying. A lady was near the place, where you could not see her, Every Saturday afternoon his son Robert but she could both see and hear you, and so used to come over from Newcastle, bringing she sent all these things. She was the angel that God sent to help us in our needtion there, and father and son read and And now, dear children, let us return thanks

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